

## Weinberger Sees Wider Threat By Iran Unless U.S. Acts in Gulf

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, elaborating on President Ronald Reagan's defense of U.S. policy in the Gulf, said Tuesday that a failure to protect Kuwaiti shipping would risk an escalation of Iranian threats against neutral Gulf states.

"We understand the risks involved in our strategy, particularly the protection-of-shipping arrangement with Kuwait," Mr. Weinberger said in a report to Congress.

The report set out in detail the Reagan administration's plan to protect 11 Kuwaiti ships from possible attacks from Iran and reinforced President Reagan's statement Monday night that a failure to act would be a virtual invitation

to the Soviet Union to become the dominant power in the Gulf.

"If we don't do the job, the Soviets will," Mr. Reagan said in a nationally televised speech, defending his plan against mounting

Kuwaiti asserts U.S. officials

opposition from both Republicans and Democrats in Congress.

The 30-page report was prepared in response to a request by congressional leaders, some of whom are concerned that the administration is rushing headlong into a situation that will greatly increase the risk of U.S. involvement in the Iran-Iraq war.

Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia

Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Tuesday that the United States had been manipulated by Kuwait into protecting its oil tankers.

"It seems to me we're being

weakened a bit by Kuwait because the president says if we don't do it the Soviets will," Mr. Nunn said in a television interview. "Well, guess who invited the Soviets to come in? That was Kuwait, the same people we're now protecting."

The Pentagon report argued: "Protecting 11 Kuwaiti ships under U.S. flag is not part of an open-ended, unilateral American commitment to defend all nonbelligerent shipping in the Persian Gulf. It is a limited but effective sig-

See GULF, Page 2

### Kiosk

#### Poles to Accept A.U.S. Envoy

WARSAW (AP) — Poland said Tuesday that it has agreed to exchange ambassadors with the United States, ending its four-year veto on accepting a new U.S. envoy in Warsaw.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that "both sides have agreed upon accrediting their ambassadors." Further steps were still required, he said, noting that they had "more a technical than a political dimension."

Source said neither side has submitted names of candidates for the post and that final agreement could be months away. But Mr. Urban's decision to answer a question about the issue indicated that Poland could be prepared to submit a candidate's name, they said.

#### EC 'Is Not Going Well,' Belgian Official Says

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Community has more than ever lost direction, giving its 12 government leaders an almost impossible task at their summit meeting this month, the Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, told the European Parliament earlier.

Mr. Tindemans, however, refused to accept that Belgium was responsible for the failures coming under the term of its presidency, which has seen the traditional hard-liners Britain and West Germany pitted against other mostly Mediterranean states on increases in community spending.

In a gloomy review of the past six months, in which Belgium has held the EC presidency, Mr. Tindemans said: "More than ever we have the impression we do not know what we want. Europe is not going well."

Belgium is due to hand over the presidency to Denmark next month.

Despite strenuous efforts to find compromise agreements, the EC has been deadlocked on virtually every major issue.

It faces a choice of bankruptcy or massive spending cuts because ministers have not agreed on how to deal with this year's budget deficit.

Farm ministers are deadlocked on ways to check soaring farm spending, which consumes more than two-thirds of the annual budget. Other ministers are divided on issues ranging from how much to demand concessions to the liberalization of oil prices.

The burden of decisions now falls to leaders of the EC nations at their meeting in Brussels on June 29 and 30.

"But will they discuss the price of milk?" Mr. Tindemans asked, at



A demonstrator hurling a stone at the police at Hanyang University in Seoul on Tuesday.

## Protests Spread In Provinces but Seoul Is Calmer

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Anti-government demonstrations in central Seoul died down Tuesday but elsewhere students kept up strong pressure with a new wave of rallies, some of which erupted into exchanges of tear gas and firebombs.

More than 40,000 students from 57 universities took part Tuesday, according to the Yonhap News Agency.

In the southern port city of Chinju, radicals were reported to have attacked two police posts, smashing windows.

Meanwhile, new hitches developed in political negotiations that are supposed to help resolve the crisis, which began on Wednesday when the ruling Democratic Justice Party nominated its chairman, Roh Tae Woo, as a presidential candidate.

Representatives from the ruling and opposition parties met Monday to seek convening of a special session of the National Assembly to discuss the crisis.

On Tuesday, however, the opposition Reunification Democratic Party said it would boycott the session unless the government granted certain preconditions.

New details reached Seoul of an unusually large and violent wave of student-dominated protests in provincial cities on Monday.

In Chonan city, about 3,000 students were reported to have taken to the streets, attacking the local office of the ruling party and a police post with stones and firebombs.

Central Seoul, however, was largely back to normal on Tuesday, except for the continued presence of squads of riot policemen on street corners and an anti-government rally by about 1,000 people on the grounds of the Myeongdong Cathedral.

The demonstrators chanted slogans and sang the national anthem but drew only minor attention from passers-by.

Firemen hosed down streets to remove the residue of tear gas. Food stalls and restaurants that serve evening strollers in the area reopened for business after five days of disturbances around the Roman Catholic cathedral.

On Monday, about 200 students who had taken refuge at the cathedral

drifted for five days were bused out after the police promised not to arrest them. Their presence had caused a chain of support protests in the nearby streets.

The authorities had hoped that getting the students out would end the protests around the cathedral. But the rally Tuesday night indicated that the students would try to maintain their foothold.

Priests at the cathedral seemed dismayed with the prospect of hosting more protesters. The Reverend Ri Ki Jung, an assistant at the cathedral, said he hoped the students would go home for the night.

The demonstrations grew last week after President Chun Doo Hwan designated Mr. Roh as his successor. Mr. Roh, a former general, is expected to take office in February after the presidential election by the electoral college.

## Nuclear Ban Put on Hold By ASEAN

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — U.S. opposition and the reservations of four of the six ASEAN nations has put into "suspended animation" a plan to ban nuclear weapons from Southeast Asia, an official of the association said Tuesday.

He said American opposition and reservations by four of the six nations had tabled the plan. He identified the four as Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei.

Officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which groups non-Communist nations of the region, said Washington described the plan as totally unacceptable because it would weaken the U.S. nuclear deterrent but not place the Soviet Union under similar constraints.

The United States relies more heavily than the Soviet Union on strategic nuclear missiles carried on submarines and Washington therefore needs, according to U.S. officials, to keep the sea lanes of Southeast Asia open to passage of such weapons as a key link between the Pacific and Indian oceans.

The officials said that ASEAN ambassadors to Washington were told of the U.S. position recently in separate meetings with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, other officials of the State Department, and officials of the Defense Department.

[Mr. Shultz, who was traveling Tuesday in the Philippines, said Washington would resist any move to turn Southeast Asia into a zone free of nuclear weapons, United Press International reported from Manila.]

[The zone "is basically not a good idea," Mr. Shultz said, when "peace in the world depends on our ability as a major nuclear power to deter aggression."]

Mr. Shultz is due to arrive here Wednesday for several days of talks with ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam have said they support efforts to ban nuclear weapons from Southeast Asia.

Rear Admiral Edward Baker, director for the East Asian and Pacific Region in the U.S. Defense Department, told a congressional hearing in Washington last week that Southeast Asia, Scandinavia and the Indian Ocean were areas "critical to Western survival" where the Soviet Union is encouraging a ban on nuclear weapons.

He asserted that such zones, unmatched by disarmament in the Soviet bloc, would weaken rather than strengthen the cause of peace.

Philippine officials who support continued U.S. access to military bases in their country said they were concerned that ASEAN adoption of a treaty banning nuclear weapons would strengthen opposition to renewal of the agreement on bases when negotiations start with the U.S. next year.

Many leftist and nationalist opponents of the U.S. presence in the Philippines claim that nuclear weapons are stored at the bases, making them a prime target in a nuclear war. As a matter of policy the U.S. will neither confirm nor deny whether it has nuclear weapons on any of its ships, aircraft or at overseas bases.

Singapore and Thailand are concerned that a zone free of nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia would give advantages to the Soviet Union and its allies in Indochina, tilting the regional balance of power.

The Soviet Union has access to military bases in Vietnam.

## In Grinding Namibian War, Pretoria Claims Edge

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

FRANKFORT, South-West Africa — Frozen in fear, the two black insurgents press their bodies against the scrub tree for cover as a helicopter gunship circles overhead, gradually tightening its orbit while a door gunner strains to catch a glimpse of the slightest movement on the Angolan border rushing beneath him.

On the ground, white South African soldiers, following telltale footprints in the sand, close in on their quarry.

An armored vehicle humbers behind the soldiers. A short burst of AK-47 rifle fire from the tree is answered by a stream of fire from the vehicle, and then there is silence as the white platoon leader radios his base for body bags.

The cost in lives and resources has been enormous: an estimated 10,000 SWAPO guerrillas dead in the past 10 years alone; uncounted

civilian casualties on both sides of the border; nearly \$1.5 million a day spent to maintain the South African military in Namibia; and inestimable property losses and monetary drain from the economic dislocation in Namibia and Angola.

In a sense, it is a forgotten war, lost in its own redundancy and blurred in the consciousness of a world plagued by similar conflicts on almost every continent. It rolls on as Namibia, which has been administered by South Africa since the Germans were routed from South-West Africa in World War I, gropes toward independence.

After all the expenditure of lives and resources over more than two decades of conflict, neither side can claim victory. South Africa is no closer to closing the book on this war than SWAPO is to installing itself in the capital of Windhoek as the leader of an independent Namibia.

The independence question has

At best, South Africa can only say that through grinding attrition, it is blunting the effectiveness of SWAPO's military force, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, in carrying out the spectacular cross-border attacks that were common 10 years ago. For its part, SWAPO can only say it is holding the African continent's mightiest military power at bay while it continues what amounts to little more than armed propaganda.

Running parallel to the war, at a glacial pace, are efforts by the multiracial transitional government in Windhoek to draft a constitution that could lead to independence for Namibia. The territory, a bit larger than Texas, has a population of 1.2 million, including 100,000 whites.

The independence question has

See NAMIBIA, Page 2



A soldier points Tuesday to one of the holes made by Polish shellfire in the West German vessel Neckar while it was monitoring East bloc maneuvers in the Baltic Sea. Three men were hurt in the incident, which Bonn protested to Warsaw.

## Bonn Protests Attack on Ship

A soldier points Tuesday to one of the holes made by Polish shellfire in the West German vessel Neckar while it was monitoring East bloc maneuvers in the Baltic Sea. Three men were hurt in the incident, which Bonn protested to Warsaw.

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Rumble in appearance and aging with notable grace, Mr. Shaburuddin's restaurant has become something of a gastronomical shrine. It was his grandfather, for whom the restaurant is named, who brought the simple delicacy from his native Indonesia when he migrated in 1916.

But you cannot eat history. Haji Shaburuddin's fame spread mostly, it is said, because he got the sauce just right. After Malaysia's independence, he was invited to open a branch in London. He refused, saying he wanted to stay in his home town. He died in 1975, but his son, Haji Shaburuddin, now runs the restaurant.

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## Goetz Found Not Guilty

Bernhard H. Goetz, center, arriving Tuesday at a New York court. He was acquitted of attempted murder in the 1984 shooting of four young men who he said had tried to rob him on a subway train. With him are members of the Guardian Angels Safety Patrol.



## Malaysians Chew on a Meaty Question

By Patrick L. Smith  
International Herald Tribune

KAJANG, Malaysia — To take a table at the Restoran Haji Tasmin — a tin-roofed block of the equatorial sun and the grind of traffic only a sidewalk away — is to sit at the culinary heart of this culturally rich and diverse nation.

There are grander establishments in Kuala Lumpur, the capital, which is 30 kilometers (19 miles) from the dusty market town of Kajang. A little incongruously, there is an air-conditioned Kentucky Fried Chicken right across the street.

And as all 16.5 million Malaysians seem to agree, there is only one truly appropriate place to eat the national dish, which is where it has always been eaten: by the side

## Kuwaitis Allege U.S. Knew of Silkworm Sites Since Last Summer

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Kuwaiti officials and Western diplomats here said last summer that Iran was preparing Chinese-made Silkworm missiles near the Strait of Hormuz, where they could threaten shipping in the Gulf.

Only recently did Washington raise the issue as a major factor behind President Ronald Reagan's decision to offer U.S. Navy escorts for Kuwaiti oil tankers.

The timing reportedly suggests that, rather than being prompted by Iran's preparation of the missiles, Washington's plan to place half of the 22-tanker Kuwaiti fleet under the protection of the American flag was the product of a more complicated series of factors.

For the Reagan administration, the arrangement to protect the shipping was believed to have been seen at least in part as an opportunity to counteract the effects of the secret arms sales to Iran last year

and to reassure moderate Arab countries, including Kuwait, that the United States is not on Iran's side.

"The Americans have known about the Silkworm missiles since last summer," said a high-ranking Kuwaiti official close to the shipping discussions.

The existence of the Silkworms has been well known for months, since last summer in fact, a Western diplomat said. "It's very interesting the Americans are making such a fuss over it now."

An official from a maritime nation recalled being at a meeting in October with U.S. military officials present, at which the threat to shipping from the missiles was discussed. The missiles have a range of about 50 miles (80 kilometers), enough to cover the entrance to the Gulf.

Diplomats said the Iranians are also setting up a Silkworm battery near Faw at the northern end of the Gulf, within range of Kuwait itself, in territory captured from Iraq in an offensive last year. Missiles at Faw could also menace Iraq's ships at its nearby main naval base.

The presence of the Silkworm missiles was disclosed in March by officials in Washington. They said at the time that the missile system had been observed within the previous month.

In Washington on Monday, an official said that the existence of the Silkworm missiles became especially important in mid-February, when, he said, Iran test-fired at least one of them from a base near the Strait of Hormuz.

The Iranians had negotiated the purchase and taken delivery of the missiles over the previous several months, and the official acknowledged that American intelligence might have noted the delivery long before the test firing.

It was in mid-March, according to diplomats, that the United States reached an agreement in principle with the Kuwaitis to transfer 11 tankers to a U.S. holding company in order to make them American-flag vessels.

This arrangement was reached after the Kuwaitis let it be known that they had been negotiating with the Soviet Union for a similar kind of protection. The Soviet Union leased three of its tankers to Kuwait in what Kuwaiti officials described as an agreement under which more ships may be leased at a later date.



Get Out Now/Bettmann

### SATAY: Inside or Outside for Malaysia's National Dish?

(Continued from Page 1)

cence from Britain in 1957, Tunku Abdul Rahman, the first prime minister and a devoted customer, brought the master to London to serve satay to Queen Elizabeth II.

There have been refinements, of course. In the 1930s, Haji Tasmin stopped serving everybody's satay sauce out of the same bowl, for instance. Business with the *orang putih*, the Europeans, picked up right away.

But it was five decades before Haji Tasmin stopped caring the whole operation around Kajang on a pole across his shoulders, a makeshift grill on one end and a bucket of satay on the other. Only in the mid-1960s did the founder's son bring the business into its current location, an open-air food stall of a

kind common throughout Southeast Asia.

There are other things that will never change. One is the sauce, which is make-or-break for a satay vendor. Haji Tasmin's is a balance of sweet and piquant for which the restaurant enjoys a nationwide reputation.

Another is the ineffable relationship that seems to obtain between the eater of satay and the pleasing cacophony of local street life. The Restoran Haji Tasmin will never have walls; its only apparent concessions to technology are ceiling fans and a refrigerator.

"It's just not proper to eat satay in a complex," said Teoh Chew Chee, a local journalist, and, as she would say, an amateur "satayphile." "It goes cold too quickly in the air-conditioning."

There is one exception to all this. Sitay Anika is an exception in the capital's most popular mall, Satay Anika sells up to 10,000 satay sticks a day, according to Aris Majid, who co-owns the place with his brother Rahman.

Like Mr. Shabaruddin, Mr. Majid also comes from a well-known line of satay experts. His father first started selling the stuff 60 years ago in Port Dickson, a seaside resort then frequented by British rubber planters.

Together, Haji Tasmin's descendants and the Majids account for the two main strains of satay tradition: There are *satay kajang*, *satay majid*, and many nameless variants.

Much committed to the modern way, Mr. Majid had the national airline concession until it went in-house a few years ago. As a government caterer, he served the Shah of Iran and Haile Selassie, the late Ethiopian leader.

In most respects, Malaysia is as impotent to modernize as any other nation in this fast-evolving region. It is stumbling, however, on the issue of just what ought to go into the multistorey shopping malls that are springing up in its major cities.

It is a Malaysian dilemma, you might say. Served up without sauce, the question is simple: Whither satay, inside or outside?

Further down the road, Malaysians will have to wonder whether satay will go the way of the hamburger, the pizza, the roast beef sandwich, the two eggs over: paper bags, styrofoam, stainless steel cutlery.

Diplomats at the summit meeting reported that Mr. Reagan came under renewed criticism from allied leaders for the high U.S. budget deficit. Mr. Reagan acknowledged Monday night that the current deficit was a "disturbing topic" and that "I felt among the other six summit leaders a sense of unease about America's commitment to a consistent, enforceable plan to reduce our deficits."

The president called for "reform" of the budget process, including approval of presidential authority to veto individual items in the budget bill passed by Congress, an amendment to the Constitution requiring a balanced budget, and grassroots pressure on Congress to reduce spending on non-military programs. Mr. Reagan reiterated that he would not accept higher taxes or less military spending.

The president said he was "particularly gratified" by allied expressions of support for the expanded U.S. naval effort in the Gulf. He said the allies had supported the

policy "without hesitation," and he recounted the existing effort by Britain and France to commit naval forces to the Gulf. He said West Germany and Japan, while constitutionally prohibited from deploying forces, are "working actively to seek other ways to be helpful."

Mr. Reagan did not note that the final Venice communiqué contained weaker language on the Iran-Iraq war than Washington had wanted. The United States called for a United Nations Security Council resolution requiring a cease-fire and mandatory sanctions against violators. Instead the allies backed language calling for "just and effective" measures to end the war.

The president acknowledged, however, that the persistently high U.S. budget deficit had been a "disturbing topic" in the discussions, and he blamed the often cumbersome congressional budget process, saying "we have now reached breakpoint."

The president offered an upbeat version of what happened in Venice, one that omitted some events that disappointed his advisers. For example, Mr. Reagan said that the leaders reached a "broad consensus for economic growth." He did not note the discord among the summit leaders nor West Germany's refusal to U.S. pressure to bolster its sagging economy.

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The president offered an upbeat version of what happened in Venice, one that omitted some events that disappointed his advisers. For example, Mr. Reagan said that the leaders reached a "broad consensus for economic growth." He did not note the discord among the summit leaders nor West Germany's refusal to U.S. pressure to bolster its sagging economy.

The president said he was "particularly gratified" by allied expressions of support for the expanded U.S. naval effort in the Gulf. He said the allies had supported the

policy "without hesitation," and he recounted the existing effort by Britain and France to commit naval forces to the Gulf. He said West Germany and Japan, while constitutionally prohibited from deploying forces, are "working actively to seek other ways to be helpful."

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# Presidential Candidates Dig Into Iowa's Grass Roots for Support in 1988 Caucuses

By Bill Peterson  
*Washington Post Service*

MARSHALL TOWN, Iowa — Bert Pernar, teacher of government at the community college here, is probing the Democratic presidential race from the living room of his modest ranch house.

He thoroughly enjoys it.

Three presidential candidates — Bruce Babbitt, a former governor of Arizona; Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri; and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois — have already stopped by to meet Mr. Pernar and his friends. A fourth, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, visited the college recently for lunch.

"The heat is on," said Mr. Pernar, who has been chairman of the Marshall County Democratic Party "off and on" since 1968. "People are going full steam." And, he added, "my pitch is it has speeded up" since Gary Hart withdrew from the race last month.

Most Americans will pay little or no attention to the 1988 presidential race for a year or more. But for months, a few thousand party activists in Iowa and New Hampshire have been the objects of an intense grass-roots organizing effort by presidential hopefuls in both parties.

The candidates — especially the long shots

— badly need the help of these activists, and will do almost anything to get it. Mr. Babbitt, for example, recruited his first Iowa supporters on a bicycle ride across the state. Later, he loaned two members of his staff to the Iowa Democratic Party for the 1986 campaign.

"I'll make house calls. I'll do whatever it takes." He added that if he could not be with his wife, Elizabeth, the secretary of transportation, "for you."

Grass-roots organizing is an insiders game, tedious and time-consuming. Not long ago, Mr. Babbitt's campaign claimed a major victory after the former governor signed up 15 new activists during a five-day visit to Iowa.

"The rule of thumb is you need to pick up two new ones a day," said Mr. Gephardt. "There's nothing easy about it. It's three yards and a cloud of dust."

Mr. Pernar, 58, understands the process. Jimmy Carter, then an obscure former governor of Georgia, was the first presidential hopeful to visit his home. That was in October 1975. Thirteen months later Mr. Carter was elected president. A victory in the Iowa precinct caucuses gave him his first big boost.

Now almost every Democratic candidate is trying to duplicate what Mr. Carter did, and Mr. Pernar's living room has become a broker-

age house for presidential politics. He will invite a couple dozen activists to meet with any candidate who asks.

"It's really a nice way to campaign," said Mr. Pernar. "I think this is the way democracy was meant to operate."

The idea behind grass-roots organizing is to build a small circle of highly committed supporters, then expand the circle again and again, creating concentric rings like those formed by dropping a stone in water.

In his book "Hart and Soul," Susan Berry Casey quoted Mr. Hart to explain the theory to a group of early followers:

"Each circle creates another slightly bigger circle until we have 30 or 40 committed people talking about this candidate and this candidacy, spreading the message. Eventually, a year from now, we will be delivering that message to the general voting population, the last and biggest circle."

Candidates start building their circles among a small group of "key" activists. About 500 lowwains in each party are considered part of this group.

Some activists want to influence policy or the course of the nation. Some hope for a trip to their party's national convention or an invitation to the White House. Others like the status an attachment to a presidential campaign gives

them, and the attention candidates bestow on them. They are rarely paid.

Iowa is considered a far more difficult state to organize than New Hampshire. Unlike in New Hampshire, people in Iowa declare their presidential preferences in precinct caucuses, which are essentially neighborhood meetings.

"In a primary state all you have to do is to get people to go to their normal polling place and vote," said Paul Tully, a veteran political operative now with Mr. Dukakis.

"In Iowa," he said, "you have to persuade people to drive to a building that may be 30 or 40 minutes away from their home on a cold winter night. Stay there three and a half hours and then declare their presidential preference in front of their neighbors. It puts a tremendous burden on an organization."

Candidates seek support of established local leaders because they can bring their own political networks into a presidential campaign, and lend credibility to the candidates they back.

Other key activists are party office holders and former campaign workers such as Mr. Pernar, unknown beyond their own communities. They are sought after because they can provide links to a second, larger tier of activists.

Mr. Carter began courting Iowa activists in February 1975, about a year before the caucuses. He would be a slow starter by 1988 stan-

dards. As of June 5, Mr. Gephardt, the apparent leader, had spent 77 days in Iowa.

The opening rounds of presidential politics in the state are essentially exercises in collecting names — names of voters to telephone, to send letters to, to invite to meetings, to solicit money from, and to recruit campaign workers. They are conducted in living rooms, small-town coffee shops and hotel meeting rooms.

There are about 599,000 registered Democrats and 537,000 registered Republicans in Iowa. About 100,000 — or fewer than one in five — are expected to participate in each of the caucuses.

"The name of the game is to get 30,000 or 35,000 supporters to go to caucuses Feb. 8," said Chris Hamel, Mr. Babbitt's Iowa coordinator. "That's the only true measure of support. Ultimately, polls are irrelevant. The only true measure is your list of supporters. So everyone is building up a list of names. Then, you use those names to get other supporters."

A then unknown Republican political operative named Rich Bond, now political director of Vice President George Bush's campaign, is the established expert in this type of grass-roots organizing. In 1980, he did such a thorough job of identifying Bush supporters that the week before the caucuses he was able to mail special election kits to 8,000 Republican households.

The kits told each Republican of the time and place of their individual caucus, and even the names and telephone numbers of other Bush supporters in their precinct. Mr. Bush's upset in Iowa that year almost cost Ronald Reagan the presidency.

Mr. Bush has maintained the 1980 list, and recently released the names of 5,000 Republicans willing to identify themselves in public as supporters of the vice president. No other candidate in either party can identify 2,000 such supporters.

"For the moment," said Steve Roberts, Mr. Dole's chairman, "Bush is front-runner here. He has the best organization. He knows where the bodies are buried. But we're moving up. It will be a real battle of grass-roots organization."

Mr. Gephardt and Mr. Babbitt are said to have the "best organized" Iowa campaigns on the Democratic side, largely because they have spent more time and effort than their rivals developing lists of supporters.

In April, Mr. Babbitt became the first candidate to contact by phone and letter every Democrat who attended the 1984 caucus.

Mr. Gephardt used a different organizing strategy. He has spent a great deal of time cultivating union, education and farm groups, hoping to plug into their network of supporters.

## Reagan Says No Clues Indicate He Was Aware Of Secret Contra Aid

By David Hoffman  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that "there ain't no smoking gun" to show he was aware of the diversion of money from Iran arms sales to the Nicaraguan rebels. He also attacked the Iran-contra congressional hearings, saying they are filled with "hearsay" that would not be permitted in court proceedings.

Mr. Reagan, answering questions from reporters at the White House, responded sharply when asked whether he was emphasizing the subject of budget reform as a means of diverting attention from the Iran-contra affair.

"I think that spotlight has been growing so dim in recent days that when you get a mile and a half away from the Potomac River, an awful lot of people have gone back

## Guatemala Talks On Regional Pact May Be Postponed

*New York Times Service*

MANAGUA — A meeting of Central American presidents scheduled for later this month to discuss a regional peace plan has been put in doubt by a request from El Salvador that it be postponed.

The session has been planned for June 25 and 26 in Guatemala City, to discuss the plan offered by President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica. American officials have criticized it as too lenient toward Nicaragua.

Among several political and military steps, the Costa Rican plan calls for a cutoff of aid to rebel groups in the region, effectively destroying the American-backed contra rebels and insuring the survival of the Nicaraguan government.

President Jose Napoleón Carrillo of El Salvador said he wanted the talks to be delayed indefinitely to permit further preparatory meetings among the region's foreign ministers.

## Senate Panel Bars Abrams Testimony

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Senator Christopher J. Dodd, chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Latin America, has barred Elliott Abrams, an assistant secretary of state, from testifying on the situation in Panama because he is not a credible witness.

In a highly unusual step on Monday, Mr. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, told the State Department that Mr. Abrams, who is responsible for the department's Latin American affairs, would not be permitted to testify before his panel because of criticisms relating to the Iran-contra hearings.

Mr. Abrams came under intense criticism at the Iran-contra hearings for giving misleading testimony. "As far as Congress is concerned," Mr. Dodd said, "Elliott is a man with a mission. His time is up. There is a price to pay for misleading Congress." Several members of Congress have asked Mr. Abrams to step down.

## Walter Heller, Economist Of 'New Frontier,' Dies

*The Associated Press*

MINNEAPOLIS — Walter Heller, 71, an economic adviser to two U.S. presidents and one of the leading figures of the New Frontier, died of a heart attack Monday while visiting relatives near Seattle.

Mr. Heller was chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors from 1961-64, and served as a consultant to President Lyndon B. Johnson until the end of his administration.

He most recently was professor emeritus at the University of Minnesota.

Although Mr. Heller underwent surgery for prostate cancer in 1978, he continued to make frequent appearances on television and before congressional committees.

He once cautioned the Senate Budget Committee that a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget, one of President Ronald Reagan's favorite projects, was "a simplistic approach" that was "beset with simply prohibitive difficulties of definition, administra-

## AMERICAN TOPICS

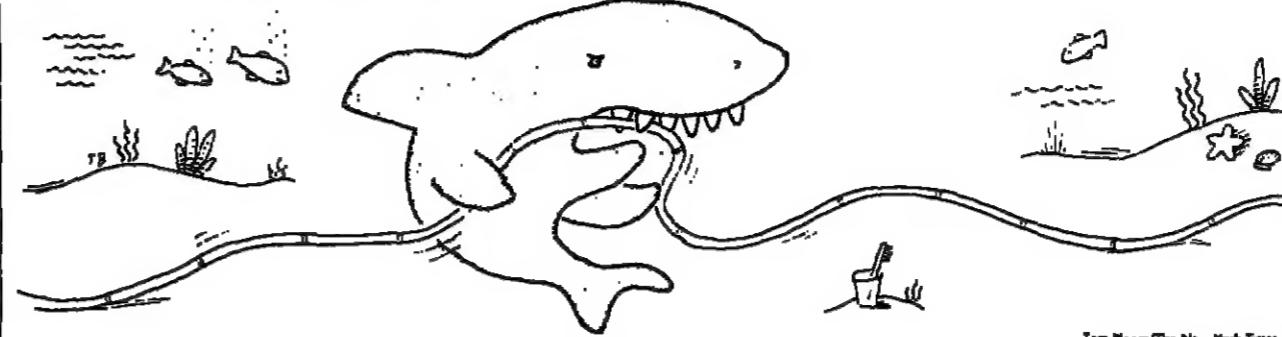
### Educator Defines What Illiteracy Isn't

If you can't define quarks, you're a scientific illiterate, or so some educators say, according to Paul Woodring, himself an educator and psychologist. Likewise, if you don't know the results of the Treaty of Tilsit, you're a historical illiterate. And if you can't draw a map of Central America, you're a geographical illiterate. Add together all those who can't and you would have a nation of illiterates, says Mr. Woodring, writing in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. And this, he says, is non-

Ignorance may be a serious flaw, but it is not illiteracy, says Mr. Woodring. Some people are sounding alarms about illiteracy, "but any sixth-grader should be able to tell them that illiteracy means the ability to read and write."

Inflation of the word "illiteracy" makes it more difficult, he says, to focus on the real problem: making certain that all children learn to read and write at an early age.

Philadelphia has enacted a law



### Short Takes

To stop sharks from munching on the new fiber-optic telephone cables being tested on the ocean floor, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. plans to sheath the lines with steel tape. Fish never damaged the older copper telephone lines. Scientists say that sharks are supersensitive to electrical signals, and the new cable is thinner than the old — about the size of a garden hose — but carries a stronger electrical current.

A single bite on a deep-sea line can cost \$250,000 or more to fix. Fiber-optic cable will be laid next year across the Atlantic and Pacific.

Philadelphia has enacted a law making recycling mandatory. It will require separation of trash into four categories — food

scraps, glass, metal, and all other trash — within two years. It is the first major American city to adopt such legislation. Mayor W. Wilson Goode objected, saying he favors burning trash to create steam power. Everyone agreed that something has to be done; the city is running out of landfills in which to dump its garbage.

Testifying in his own defense for a Dec. 10 shooting spree that killed the mayor of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and injured two city council members, Ralph Davis, 69, said, "I just wish I'd killed them all." Mr. Davis said the council had repeatedly ignored his request to reimburse him for \$350 worth of damage to his basement from a backed-up sewer.

The jury rejected his insanity defense and found him guilty of

first-degree murder, which means a mandatory life prison sentence.

When people reserve tables at the Brive, a new French restaurant in Manhattan, and then fail to show up, they get a telephone call from the owner, Bob Pritsker, asking them to explain. "Because we are fabricating fresh food against count," he said, "it is an enormous cost when patrons do not show up as promised." And what are the reactions when he phones? "Everything from shouting obscenities into the phone to apologies and offers to send me a check."

### Notes About People

"I, for one, am very pleased" that the French academy of fine arts chose Richard M. Nixon for

membership, wrote Paul Richel in a letter to the *Los Angeles Times*.

Noting that Mr. Nixon replaced the pianist, Arthur Rubinstein, who died in 1982, Mr. Richel wrote that "they could have selected an ex-actor, but they thoughtfully picked a known pianist and player."

Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, was sorting through some postcards at the Senate gift shop the other day when one caught his eye. The

New York Times reports. Part of a series of patriotic images of America, it depicted the flag raising at Iwo Jima in one of the climactic battles with Japan in World War II. Senator Kasten flipped it over. Down in the corner, in small print, it said, "Made in Japan."

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Amid Slump, Houston Moves to Put on Pretty Face

By Robert Reinhold  
*New York Times Service*

HOUSTON — Houston is a city of lovely green neighborhoods and magnificent buildings, but you wouldn't know it driving into town on either of the two main highways from Intercontinental Airport.

Visitors here must pass a visual barrage of garish billboards, tangled utility poles and power lines, used-car lots festooned with balloons and banners, fast-food shops, motels and gasoline stations.

The sights are the result of the anything-goes, free-enterprise spirit that built Houston, the fourth-largest U.S. city. Even today, this is the nation's only major city without zoning laws.

But now Houston's leaders are saying they have had enough. A campaign has begun to bring down the billboards, landscape the high-

ways and otherwise prettify the approaches to the city.

The move is deeply symbolic, for it represents the latest evidence that Houston and other cities of the South and Southwest are having second thoughts about unbridled growth.

In recent years, Houston has imposed controls on developers and moved to reduce the size and number of billboards. In Phoenix, construction and air pollution have spurred a growing demand for tighter controls on development.

All across the Southwest, the "quality of life" has become a potent political and economic issue. And probably nowhere is the issue more pointed than in once-booming Houston, which is trying to recover from the collapse of its oil industry.

Like many other Houston business leaders, Mr. Schnitzer regrets not having acted sooner.

"We were all making so damned much money in those days," he said. "We were catching 'em faster than we could string 'em. We were too busy counting our money to worry about the quality of life."

Along the North Freeway, there are about 200 billboards between the airport and downtown.

There is the big Kroger "Call Our Meat Line" board with a cheery butcher holding a phone receiver out to motorists. The Toys-R-Us billboard has a giraffe's head sticking up over the freeway. There is Power 104 KRBE ("The Most Music"), Salem cigarettes ("The Refreshers"), Gallery Furniture ("Saves You Money"), Feather Showgirls and Olympic Motel ("\$18 Single").

"A businessman from outside Houston flies in, looks around and says this city looks like trash," said Doug Konopka, a developer who is

co-chairman of the gateway project along with Peter Brown, an architect.

"It's like having gypsies and subway where they ask for the lawn," he said.

The \$7.5 million project is being financed by Houston Lighting and Power, the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation, the City of Houston and numerous businesses.

The project is getting underway along two miles of the North Freeway, shortly after they asked to reheat testimony by the only witness who said he saw Mr. Goetz shoot one of the four while the young man was seated.

In all, Mr. Goetz was acquitted on 12 charges. He was found guilty only of third-degree weapons possession, for using an unlicensed revolver.

The prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Gregory Waples, called Mr. Goetz a "dark spirit" who had fired in a "blind, self-righteous, volcanic fury."

The defense attorney, Barry Sotnick, portrayed Mr. Goetz as a victim who saw that the four youths were about to rob him and shot them first.

(AP, UPI)

## Ex-Emissary Flees, Vows to Oppose Panama's Leader

By Stephen Kinzer  
*New York Times Service*

PANAMA CITY — A leading Panamanian businessman who was once ambassador to the United States has fled into exile and vowed to wage a worldwide campaign to oust Panama's

## OPINION

## A Trans-Atlantic Task: To Complete the Marshall Plan

By Richard von Weizsäcker

*This is adapted from a commencement speech by the president of West Germany that was delivered last week at Harvard University. It is the second of two parts.*

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The second challenge of our time is a matter particularly close to our heart and responsibility as Europeans and Germans: East-West relations.

The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to assist and unite the whole of Europe. At the time, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in particular wanted to participate. But Stalin distrusted the American offer. For his own designs, he expected a weak Europe to be more useful. As a result, the division of Europe grew worse. Today the continent is divided into two seemingly irreconcilable systems with the world's largest military arsenals.

Is the division final? Do the Europeans accept it as an immutable lot?

Among Western Europeans is a growing perception that we harm ourselves if we try to convince ourselves that the East does not concern us. As Vaclav Havel put it, "How ambivalent our Western happiness would be if it were obtained permanently at the expense of Eastern misery."

For you here in America it may be difficult to appreciate such European feelings. Many of you may perhaps never regard this as a source of estrangement between America and Europe. But what is the essence of our partnership? Surely, it is the concept of freedom. Freedom is inseparable from responsibility. We would not only be disloyal to our own ideals, we would in fact destroy them if we were to claim freedom only for ourselves and not others.

Anyone who visits Berlin will appreciate what I mean. For 26 years now, a wall has sliced through the middle of the city. It separates people who belong to the same family, are of the same spirit, have the same hopes, breathe the same air, face the same future. But it has failed in its true purpose: it has not made people become resigned to division. On the contrary, this dead structure is a vital and daily reminder of what it was intended to make us forget: our feeling of belonging together.

Anyone who looks at the Brandenburg Gate in the heart of Berlin will feel with his own heart what we mean. As long as that gate remains closed, the German question remains open.

This is not any unrealistic yearning or nationalistic nostalgia. It is a very simple human feeling. We do not want new conflicts about borders. We have learned painful lessons from history. This is the crux of the open question for all Europeans: a question concerning human rights and human dignity for everyone, not just for one nation or solely for the West.

What we need is a consistent policy of East-West understanding. This does, of course, not imply acceptance of the other system. Faith-healing is no policy. Opposing convictions and divergent interests will persist. Nor must we neglect our security. Anyone who can no longer defend himself will fail politically.

However, politics does not serve defense, but defense serves politics. For all too long, East-West relations were dominated merely by the concept of security. It seems as though deterrence was the only language in which East and West could communicate with one another.

In actual fact, security itself necessitates a policy of confidence-building and interdependence.

It was the policy of a Harvard professor, Henry A. Kissinger, in the SALT negotiations, that first drew the inescapable conclusion that security by dominating modern weapon systems can be ensured only through cooperation.

That was the first step; we must find "currencies" other than just military power for dealing with one another.

At present, the Soviet Union is making great efforts to gain ground. Its program is designed to bring about fundamental changes in domestic structures and mentalities. To this end, it seeks to widen cooperation with other countries. Of course, the Soviet Union wants to serve its own purposes, and not to do us a favor. Is this a disadvantage for us? The deficiencies that the Soviet Union is trying to correct arise from a closed system providing no incentives, no co-determination, no free information. The people are the losers, not only in material terms. If there is a chance for further opening steps, this is a risk for us. We should respond with rejection, new commitment and confrontation.

The Soviet Union is neither a mere

public-relations system founded exclusively on ideology nor a blindly ob-

sesses world-revolutionary. At the top

of the East-West agenda is not the

final apocalyptic struggle between

good and evil, but a growing number

of problems which neither East nor

West can solve on its own: the popula-

rization and hunger in the world, the progressive destruction of

nature, coping with the ethical aspects

of scientific and technological pro-

gress — and above all, ensuring peace-

ful relations between our neighbors.

In the East-West context today we do not have to provide loans and grants in George Marshall's time, but coopera-

tion in George Marshall's time, but coopera-

## OPINION

## Inside the Power Cocoon, The View Can Be Clouded

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — In a film drama to be shown years from now, a tall, beautiful woman granted total invulnerability will take her place at the witness table and defiantly face the grim-visaged congressmen.

"Is it a fact, miah dear," a caricature of a senator will drawl, "that you smuggled a passel of secret papers out to the accused, Colonel South, in yo' underwear?"

Amid sexist snickering, the cool beauty flashes him a look of scorn. She rises, snatches a sheaf of testimony from the

## ESSAY

table and stuffs it in the back of her dress. She slowly turns all the way around for the photographers, the hidden documents seamed by her waist cinch, leaving the underwear question moot and the lascivious questioner bug-eyed.

Cut to the scrupulously fair committee chairman, played by an Asian Lewis Stone, who gently puts to the witness the question all America is waiting to hear: "Doc, tell us the truth. Are you in love with Colonel South?"

A hush in the caucus room and in every living room and saloon with a television across the land. The witness hesitates, playing for time by leaning forward, reaching behind her neck and extracting the sheets of testimony one by one. Her lawyer drapes his knitted hat over the microphones and stage-whispers, "You don't have to answer that question."

Closed-up on her eyes, beginning to form tears. "Mr. Chairman, Colonel South is a happily married man."

"We all know that, Miss," intones the understanding chairman. "Nobody here suggests that your relationship has been anything but honorably professional. But all America has an urgent need to know: In your heart, as you sit before us today, are you in love with Colonel South?"

Before she can answer, a man in a Marine uniform in the audience leaps to his feet, medals flashing...

## Loyalty and More

**F**AWN Hall's two days in the lime-light turned out to be more than a photo opportunity. Articulate and poised, she embarrassed those who had lumped her into the bimbo brigade. Young, pretty and crucial, she unseated the men who interrogated her.

How often was Ms. Hall dubbed the ideal secretary? Loyal and smart, loyal and skilled, loyal and beautiful, loyal and loyal and loyal. She took, in more ways than one, dictation. She shared her boss's ideology without exposing the details.

But in the end, the woman who swayed so many with her loyalty proved that she could do more than type. She told.

— Syndicated columnist Ellen Goodman.

You can write the rest of the half-fictional scene yourself, as millions of viewers of the Iran-contra hearings already have. My point in taking a first crack at the screenplay is to suggest that the four-handkerchief docudrama we will see on the screen in a few years will be closer to the truth than the real-life version we saw on the screen last week.

Romantic assume Ollie North and Fawn Hall must be in love — not the hunk-punk kind of love, but the pure, noble kind that is required and sublimated in the passion of working side by side in a cause greater than self.

Not to have been caught up in such an office affair of the spirit is not to have lived. The elixir can be brewed in the crucible of a proxy fight in the executive suite, or produced in a struggle for supremacy in the academic world, or whipped up in the furious jockeying-for-position in the art world or show business or sports.

Most often, the field of politics is where people fall for each other and lose themselves in a cocoon of a cause. The place where straight arrows fly highest and fall to earth quivering with the greatest intensity is in the White House, most particularly in the Old Executive Office Building next door.

I spent four years in suite 125 of those environs; speechwriters never make it to secret agent, but I know the feeling of being a member of a brave band of right-minded guys and gals, charged with responsibility no outsider can imagine, working all hours with bright minds often in good-looking heads, growing ever more contemptuous of the villainous obstructors out there with little faith, less vision and a paucity of patriotism.

It stirs the youthful soul and warps the impressionable mind. What begins in justifiable enthusiasm for a good end (stopping communist penetration of the Western hemisphere is a good end) easily overtook the need to proceed by ponderously lawful means.

At that point, the tight little band — loving the cause, loving the country, loving each other, loving every exhausting, exhilarating moment — is in desperate need of a boss with a large wet blanket. Directly above were Colonel McFarlane and Admiral Poindexter, both military apparatchiks; the men responsible for operations were William Casey and Donald Regan, mature hands who should have known that bad means can corrupt and defeat good ends.

That is how an intelligent 25-year-old woman of fine repute with a top security clearance could put her loyalty to her team leader above "the written law." "Us against them" was the motto of the power cocoon, even when the FBI became "them." And the docudrama will leap to the conclusion that it was all for love.

The New York Times.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Privatization in France: Hardly a Record of Inefficiency

far remained well below both (a) the disparities observed for other share issues on French markets and (b) those observed for privatizations abroad.

The article questions whether small shareholders have actually become more numerous. A few figures will suffice. As a result of privatization, the number of individual direct shareholders has risen, in six months, from 1.5 million to 5.5 million — in terms of households, from 1.2 million to 4 million, an increase of more than 300 percent.

Concerning board representation of small shareholders, and contrary to the article's assertions, French law does in fact allow proxy voting at shareholders' meetings — whether the company is privatized or not. I would also point out that some newly privatized firms have acted to promote board representation of small shareholders' interests in ways that are certainly innovative by international standards.

The article criticizes the point of caravane the formation of a group of long-term shareholders. Such an attack reflects a misconception of corporate and market realities. If 100 percent of their shares were sold to the general public, the equity of privatized companies would not just be splintered, it would be atomized. These firms would be helpless to ward off takeover bids.

They must therefore be provided with a stable core of shareholders determined to defend them. How were we to choose this core? Some suggested that the state

pick a single big investor, giving it a 30 or 40 percent stake. This solution was rejected. Instead, the law established a competitive bidding procedure that enables us to choose a group of investors, each with a 1, 2, 3 or 4 percent stake, and jointly committed to defending the company and promoting its development. The only selection criteria are the nature of the company to be privatized, its affiliations, practices and development needs.

Lastly, the article minuates that I am preventing newly denationalized companies from listing their shares in foreign markets. This is simply untrue. Saint Gobain, the first privatized company, will be traded beginning July 1 on the London, Zurich and Frankfurt exchanges. Panbras, the second privatized firm, has always sought to be quoted internationally and is filing the appropriate applications. I could add other examples. May I also point out that France's current privatization program, belaying our country's past reputation, offers great openness to world markets. For each privatization, international financial institutions act as consultants to the French government from the very start of the transaction. International placements enable foreign institutional investors to subscribe to every offering — whereas their French counterparts, owing to the very success of these issues in France, have in many cases been unable to obtain the eight share.

Over the past six months, eight privatizations have taken place in France. They have elicited more than 12 million applications from small French investors, including more than 4.5 million in May alone. As a consequence, the number of French shareholders has slightly more than tripled. In every instance, 10 percent of equity has gone to company employees. These are the plain facts about the results of French privatization. They hardly seem to me to justify the title chosen for your article.

EDOUARD BALLADUR,  
Finance, Economics and  
Privatization Minister, Paris.

## For More Milk, More Feed

In "How the New Green Revolution Could Bring Famine" (May 23), Giles Merritt writes that "bovine somatotropin, or BST, is a growth hormone produced by gene-splicing that offers increases of 15 to 20 percent in milk yields without extra feed costs."

It is not true that there would be no "extra feed costs." More milk can be produced only if extra feed (concentrate) is made available to the animals treated with BST. Otherwise, the animals would have to mobilize body substance and to convert it into milk, and ultimately drain itself into its own demise.

Luckily, BST will not do this, as trials with dairy cows in France have shown — since no additional concentrate was supplied, treatments with BST did not increase milk yield. Studies in the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany have confirmed this.

W. JOCHLE,  
Demville, New Jersey.

## A Disciple of Joe-da-Barba's In a World of Unisex Parlors

By Richard Cohen

**W**ASHINGTON — When I was a kid, I went to a barber named Joe. His full name was Joe-da-Barba and he had a proper barber shop with a pole outside and copies of the Police Gazette inside. A child's haircut was 75 cents and no matter who you were and how you wore your hair, you got the same haircut.

All persons exited from Joe-da-Barba's with a clean part, half-moons

## MEANWHILE

around the ears and a mighty wave in the front held in place by a form of concrete called Gentzel. To this day, if I don't wash my hair daily, it avastistically assumes the frontal wave position.

Outside, people — maybe even people I knew — passed. Inside, I sat with a hair over my head as the barber worked me over with a blow dryer. Up to then, only women wore hair nets. Only women used blow dryers. I sat in the window like a chimp, my head hot, my face red. For sure, a sexual barrier had been passed.

Questions of courage occupy the thoughts of boys and men: How would I react in combat? What if the noise downstairs is really an intruder and not the radiator, having an asthma attack? These questions have to do with manliness, with what is permitted. The bravest thing I do is stick my hand down the garbage disposal to retrieve a lost spoon.

I cannot summon the courage to do what I really want to do: have a facial. The New York Times reported about men who get facials. I have no idea just what a facial is, but I want one. I am told that a good facial is better than a year in therapy, that it treats the face and the psyche. I will never know.

My hangup is generational. I can't imagine that in my entire neighborhood when I was a kid, there was a single man who ever had a facial. I can just imagine asking Al Gilbert, the vending machine man, if he had ever had a facial. He would have chased me into the street.

I would also like a massage. My Uncle Joe was massaged once a week and credited it for his good health, longevity and maybe a healthy position taken early (around 1919) in AT&T stock. But he was of the generation that gave a massage as a manly rite, something every man did to boxes to get the kinks out of their muscles. All that changed when homosexuality was discovered in 1969.

The same goes for manicures and, would you believe, pedicures. In the same article on facials, various men, all of them rich and successful, sang the praises of pedicures. I cannot imagine paying a person to manipulate my toes.

So these things remain on my wish list — along with driving a really big truck. But the older I get, the more I realize I might never get my facial, my massage, my manicure or, certainly, my pedicure. I am a creature of Joe-da-Barba, his disciple, a man who knows what's right and wrong, and what is not to be ventured.

The Washington Post.

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## South African Blacks Stay Away From Jobs On Soweto Anniversary

Washington Post Service

**SOWETO, South Africa** — An estimated 1.5 million black workers in the segregated townships of South Africa stayed away from their jobs Tuesday to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto student uprising.

That uprising led directly to the most intense racial unrest the country has ever experienced.

In Soweto, heavily armed security forces blockaded the entrances to the township of 2.5-million blacks near Johannesburg, in an attempt to stifle organized dissent.

The normally bustling streets were deserted, and commuter buses and jitney taxis shut down operations to mark the day 11 years ago when black students defied an order to leave the Afrikaans language. Instead they demanded better education.

The Publications Control Committee ruled that the poster, issued by the White Liberation Movement, a splinter faction of the neo-fascist Afrikaner Resistance Movement, was undesirable. The poster reads "Stop Terror — Repatriate All Non-Whites."

In Tembisa, a sprawling township between Johannesburg and Pretoria, white security forces with a loudspeaker implored residents to go to work. Only small numbers obeyed despite police promises of protection.



Albertina Sisulu, whose husband has been imprisoned for 23 years, at the grave of the first victim of Soweto rioting.

people had been killed in the rioting, a figure that has grown to more than 2,500 since 1984.

The anniversary of the Soweto uprising is the most important on the black political calendar in South Africa. A year ago, 11 persons were killed and hundreds of black leaders were detained during protests to mark the anniversary.

The major anti-apartheid organizations called on their members to exercise restraint and observe the anniversary quietly. There were no serious clashes with security forces and no reported casualties.

Church bells across the country tolled at midday and thousands of blacks gathered for memorial services.

Meanwhile, the government imposed a ban on posters prepared by an extremist white group calling for the deportation of all nonwhites from South Africa.

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## Moi Says There Has 'Never Been Torture' in Kenya

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

**NAIROBI** — President Daniel arap Moi, whose government has been criticized by U.S. officials for human rights abuses, says there has "never been a torture" in Kenya.

Mr. Moi said in an interview on

that the U.S. Congress, which is considering a bill that would make foreign aid conditional on improvement in Kenya's human rights record, should stay out of the country's "internal affairs."

The remarks have been made by Congress regarding Kenya and Kenya's human rights have no substance," Mr. Moi said. "We are the freest country in Africa."

Mr. Moi's remarks came in a 30-minute interview last week, the first he has granted an American journalist in the Kenyan leader's nine years as president.

The interview, requested by Mr. Moi, took place two days after this reporter was detained by Kenyan immigration officials, ordered to leave the country and driven to Nairobi's airport to await the first plane to London.

The president said he personally intervened on June 9 to stop the deportation, and ordered immigration officials on Thursday to renew the working journalist permit.

Mr. Moi, who is about 62, controls virtually every aspect of the

Kenyan government and his word is regarded as law by most government officials. In the past year, he has moved forcefully to assert his own power over that of Kenya's elected parliament and its judicial system.

He said that the U.S. government, instead of interfering with Kenya's internal affairs in the name of human rights, should be "as concerned as we are" about threats to the country's stability.

Kenya is threatened, he added, both by Mwakenya dissidents within the country and by Libyans operating in Uganda.

In the past year, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, has strengthened his country's military and trade ties to the Ugandan government, a development Mr. Moi views with alarm.

In a speech last month, Mr. Moi said he would dismiss officials involved in police brutality. No such dismissals have been announced by the government.

Mr. Moi said that far too much has been made of the human rights issue in Kenya. He said that the United States and other Western countries that give assistance to

Kenya should, instead, wake up to Kenya's security problems.

"We are an island within this region where subversion can occur," Mr. Moi said.

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## Britain Closes Its Visa Section in Tehran

United Press International

**LONDON** — Britain closed its visa section and left a skeleton staff of six diplomats in Iran on Tuesday while considering possible retaliatory measures against Tehran for expelling British diplomats.

"It is a normal precautionary measure," a Foreign Office spokesman said of Britain's decision Monday night to withdraw three diplomats with dependents from Iran.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, were considering possible retaliatory measures against Iran, including the breaking off of relations, in response to

Iran's recent expulsions of British diplomats.

The withdrawal of the three diplomats — the last two visa section officers and a secretary — left the British Interest Section in the Swedish Embassy in Tehran with only six diplomats, none with dependents.

The three withdrawn diplomats and two wives flew into London's Heathrow Airport on Tuesday. Their withdrawal meant that Britain's visa section in Tehran had been shut down, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

"There are no current plans for them to return," he said.

The dispute began last month.

On May 28 Britain's No. 2 man in Tehran, Edward Chaplin, was beaten up and held by Iran's Revolutionary Guards for 24 hours. British officials suspected that Mr. Chaplin was abducted in retaliation for the temporary arrest earlier in May of an Iranian vice consul, Ali Qassemi, in Manchester on shoplifting charges.

Iran has expelled nine British diplomats in the past 10 days.

Iran's latest expulsions, of four British diplomats Thursday, were said to have angered Sir Geoffrey, because they occurred shortly after he sent Tehran what he considered a conciliatory letter to end the dispute.

"There will be a reaction" to the latest expulsions, the Foreign Office spokesman promised. He added, "I cannot anticipate in any way the timing or the nature of our reaction." Iran currently has 16 diplomats in London.

In addition to the withdrawal of British diplomats with dependents from Iran, the government spokesman said, "We are in close touch with the relatively small British community in Tehran."

He said about 200 people in Iran hold British passports, but that most of them are British wives of Iranians and that there are about 30 Britons working in Iran who might want to return.

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## Citicorp Will End Bank Operations In South Africa

Reuters

**OSLO** — Norway said Tuesday that it was planning new restrictions on exports to the Soviet bloc, after an incident in which its state-owned arms company sold Moscow sensitive computer-controlled submarine tools almost silent.

The sale by Kongsvinger Vapenfabrik in 1982 and 1983 breached Western restrictions on high-technology exports and has led to calls in the U.S. Congress for a ban on trading with the Norwegian company.

"We are considering a number of measures which we hope to implement later this summer," said Asgeir Strupe, export spokesman for the Trade Ministry.

U.S. defense analysts say the deal could cost NATO, of which Norway is a member, \$30 billion to recover its superiority in submarine detection and tracking.

Under the export arrangement, the computers were used with ill-

gotten export machinery from the Tohoku Machine Corporation of Japan.

Mr. Strupe said the Trade Ministry would most likely increase supervision of exports to the Soviet bloc, stiffen penalties for breaches of export license laws and increase the role of customs controls.

Companies may also be required to guarantee how any exported equipment is to be used, he said, declining to give further details.

The police in Japan have arrested two Tohoku employees, and the government has banned the company from shipping goods to communist countries for one year.

The Norwegian police have made a preliminary charge against one employee of Kongsvinger Vapenfabrik. Berndt Green, 49, a British employee of the company, has been charged with giving false information on an export license application. If found guilty, he would face up to two years in prison.

Concern has been expressed in the U.S. Senate that Mr. Green is unlikely to have been solely responsible for the sale.

But the Norwegian police have closed the investigation and have said that no one else can be prosecuted because a five-year statute of limitations for the offense has expired and they have no firm evidence of involvement by others.

## 12 Suspected Guerrillas Killed by Chilean Police

United Press International

**SANTIAGO** — Twelve suspected guerrillas have been killed in a series of shoot-outs with security forces, government radio stations reported.

Ten suspected rebels were killed in shoot-outs on Monday night, while two more suspected rebels were killed earlier when they resisted arrest, according to the National Information Center.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**A Palpable Hit, From Bergman**By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

London — The Ingmar Bergman "Hamlet," which has come to the National Theatre on a brief visit from Stockholm, is a sharp reminder that after 70 stage productions in 40 years Bergman remains the most flamboyant and exciting of directors, albeit one still known in Britain more for films than plays.

Opening in a circle of spotlights on a bare stage, in sharp contrast to



The cast of "Blues in the Night."

the scenic excesses of the National's last visitors, the Schaubuhne of West Berlin with O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape," this is a production of constant surprises, some very much more welcome than others. Even for those with no Swedish, it was clear that Bergman has done very drastic things to a text that is evidently regarded as more changeable in Scandinavia than it is here. Whole speeches (for example Ophelia's crucial "O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown") have disappeared, and characters have an amazing habit of turning up in scenes where you have never seen them before.

Ophelia, in a haunting performance by Pernilla Ostergren, is thus inclined to wander around the stage like Alice in Wonderland, arriving in the middle of the closest scene between Hamlet and Gertrude or attacking her hair with scissors long before any mad scene written by Shakespeare. Bergman clearly doesn't care for sections of the text, notably the first three acts, which are raced through at amazing

speed before we come to linger over closing scenes of death and decay that are more to his liking.

Claudius is first discovered in a curious sexual attitude to Gertrude, while surrounded by applauding courtiers dressed as high court judges; later he goes to bed with the Player Queen. Polonius initially is only stabbed in the eye by Hamlet. He then emerges from behind the arras, Hamlet discovers who he is and then gets around to killing the old man, an idea that would seem never to have occurred to Shake-

speare, since the text makes it clear that Hamlet only knows he is the killer of Polonius after the event.

Then again the ghost of Hamlet's father thoughtfully reappears at the end of the play to help his son kill Laertes, while the army of Fortinbras, having first come on stage apparently fresh from winning World War I, return as modern storm troopers complete with their own television unit for the recording of the final bloodbath. Hamlet is played largely in sunglasses and a black raincoat by Pe-

ter Stormare, while one of the most intriguing performances of the evening comes from Ulf Johansson as a sole gravedigger.

Yet for all its aberrations, this remains a "Hamlet" of constant fascination. The too, too solid flesh is clearly melting all over the court, and in cinema terms what we have is a treatment of the original rather than a faithful rendering of it. Not all the liberties are forgivable, and some are barely coherent; but there are moments of such brilliance (Ophelia handing out rusty nails to the court, convinced in her madness that she is clutching rosemary for remembrance or the offstage gunshot that tells you Fortinbras has had Horatio killed to ease his succession to the throne) that you are more than a fifth inclined to forgive some of the attendant cha-

os. In the title role, Stormare has something of the hollow-eyed despair of a young Max von Sydow, and this is perhaps above all a production for those already hooked on early Bergman films and keen to discover how he relates some of his own obsessions to a familiar plot. Not that the plot is all that familiar by the time he has got through with it. The National was perhaps wise not to provide any kind of translation, as even then it would have seemed distinctly foreign, the gravedigger drawing a worm from Yorick's skull, Hamlet kissing Horatio's lips in a rare moment of genuine love. Bergman's point would seem to be that this is a court where everyone is everywhere all the time, and where the disaffected, disenfranchised, disengaged central figure can see nothing around him but unnatural sexuality and corruption of all available flesh.

The show is played on a manic high, in states of modern undress, and though I have seen more classical and coherent renderings, I have never seen one that so constantly emphasized the sexual and social decay of a court where lechery and espionage are the major occupations of the residents.

□

It was the old dead-behind-eyes Archie Rice in Osborne's "The Entertainer" who



"Hamlet," with Peter Stormare (left) as the prince, and Pierre Wilkner as Laertes.

**RSC May Close a Theater***The Associated Press*

London — The Royal Shakespeare Company says that, despite two Broadway hits, it is still plagued by financial problems. "We have put out a lot of feelers in the City," (London's financial district) the RSC said. "All our efforts between now and December will go into finding an alternative solution to closing a theater."

The company, whose shows "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" and "Les Misérables" are Broadway successes, confirmed that its deficit could lead to closure of its theatrical base at Stratford-upon-Avon, where William Shakespeare was born in 1564.

"It's something that's being considered," said the company's spokesman, Peter Harlock. But Harlock added that the RSC operates six theaters and that closing the Stratford headquarters was less likely than closing its London base, the London Theatre, at the Barbican arts complex. "If you cut Stratford you don't have an organization. It's our base, emotionally and geographically."

A decision on the closing would be made by December, he said, blaming the deficit of \$1.7 million on a fall in box office receipts at the Barbican last year, which he said were due to a spate of poorly received shows and a drop in the number of American tourists.

He also criticized the government-funded Arts Council for refusing to increase its annual grant of \$8.4 million to the company. Despite improved box office receipts so far this season, the company forecasts a shortfall of up to \$1.02 million for 1987-88.

Harlock said that Broadway successes benefited the company but did not bring in enough cash to put it in the black.

To date the Royal Shakespeare Company has made \$815,000 from the transfer of "Les Misérables" to London's commercial West End in December 1985. Harlock said, on Broadway, where the musical opened in March, the company has made about \$38,000.

The company has made \$163,000 from "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" in the West End and about \$15,000 on Broadway. The play is potentially more lucrative than the musical, since the Royal Shakespeare Company itself owns the licensing rights to it, whereas producer Cameron Mackintosh owns the rights to "Les Misérables."

**A Polish 'Godunov': Drama and Grandeur**By David Stevens  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," in a curious amalgam that comes from Warsaw's Teatr Wielki — Poland's leading state opera house — with important vocal reinforcements from the Soviet Union, is installed for a two-week run at the Palais des Congrès. Curious because opera is not one of Poland's customary exports, and because it is piquant to find a kind of Polish-Soviet collaboration a work whose historical background is in part about Polish-Russian rivalry. Cultural politics makes strange bedfellows.

In any case the production, conceived for the vast stage of the Wielki and first mounted there in 1983, is an interesting one presenting Mussorgsky's vast fresco on a large scale, but in a series of fast-moving, almost cinematic changes that do not require a curtain between scenes. Essentially the stage is an open, steeply raked space with a backdrop of coarse fabrics. The drama and the grandeur of its historical events are suggested with often sumptuous costumes and fragmentary scenic elements instead of ponderously realistic constructed sets.

What is on view here may not be as impressive as in Warsaw, where the Wielki has one of the largest and most sophisticated stages in Europe, but the effect at the Palais des Congrès is impressive due to the wide stage and the reliance of the production on scenic elements that descend from the flies or slide on from the wings (although in Paris the sliding has to be done manually). It is a production meant to be seen from a distance, and in that sense it probably works better visually on the wide stage where it is being seen here than it would in a more conventional theater.

The first four scenes flow without a break in Marek Grzesinski's production. The link is shrewdly made by having Pimen, the monk-chronicler, stationed at a lectern in a corner of the stage from the beginning, as if silently observing and recording the events leading to Boris's coronation. He comes to life in the third scene, which ends with the young monk Grigory shedding his monastic garb as the set for the inn of the following scene is rolled on from the opposite wing.



A scene from "Boris Godunov."

interestingly, no special effort is made to give the so-called Polish act a particularly exotic air. It has the same general color and atmosphere as the other scenes, as if to say this is only part of the same drama. It is also subjected to the standard opera house cuts. Only the music betrays the change of landscape.

Not all the ideas in this staging are wonderful. An extra character in the inn scene seems to be there for the gratuitous purpose of being stabbed by Grigory as he makes his escape from the inn on his way to the Lithuanian border and his career as the false Dmitry, and the mass movements tend to be unsatisfactory. But on the whole, the flow of scenes is handled in a way that minimizes the opera's episodic aspect.

It would have been nice if this had been a Polish show from top to bottom, but for a run of almost daily performances the Warsaw company evidently needed key vocal reinforcements. For all but one performance, the title role is rotated among three Soviet basses, and for the bass role of Pimen and the tenor Grigory/Dmitry, two of the three in each case are from Soviet opera houses.

Sunday it was the veteran Bolshoi bass Alexander Vederikov —

oleh Shusky and Krzysztof Szmyt's clear high tenor as the Innocent, but the Polish scene was marred by Ryszard Racewicz's decidedly squat and unimpressive Mariana.

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MADISON AVENUE

Campbell-Mithun's Boast:  
No. 1 in the Hinterlands

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Campbell-Mithun Advertising of Minneapolis, acquired last summer by Britain's Saatchi & Saatchi, probably is now the biggest U.S. ad agency outside New York and Chicago, according to the boss. William D. Dunlap, Campbell-Mithun's chairman and chief executive, said during a recent trip here that the agency is billing at a rate of \$425 million worth of accounts a year, compared with about \$200 million when he joined in 1981 as president.

He expects that figure to climb to an annual rate of \$450 million by the end of this year, up from \$380 million last year. He said that for the Saatchi & Saatchi fiscal year ended Sept. 30, Campbell-Mithun's net profit was up 31 percent from the previous year.

Mr. Dunlap, 49, is equally pleased when he talks about an improved creative product. He arrived at Campbell-Mithun after starting at Procter & Gamble Co., where he was marketing director. He moved on to the U.S. Postal Service as assistant postmaster general for consumer marketing, and then to MCA Advertising, where he was a founder and president.

Mr. Dunlap has been investing a considerable amount of time and money on the agency's creative side. He believes he has accomplished this at its Minneapolis headquarters and now intends to turn his efforts to the Chicago office, which handles about one-third of the agency's billings.

He should find it far easier to import talent to Chicago than to Minneapolis, although he claims that employees love Minneapolis after they get there.

Campbell-Mithun Advertising has 15 new products that are rolling into national distribution and four more waiting in the wings. Mr. Dunlap asserted, "I think we are the hottest new product agency in America." The products include Suddenly Salad and Ice Cream Cone Cereal from General Mills Inc.; the Blizzard, a gooey soft shake treat from Dairy Queen; a Window-Insulation Kit from Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., and Texura, a product that gives body to fine hair, from Lannar Inc.

**T**O "MAKE margins and to succeed over time," Mr. Dunlap said, "companies have to be first or second in a category and have new products adding to the arsenal all the time."

Charles Jones, 39, a financial consultant, has become the first chief executive in North America for Shandwick PLC, his former client and a publicly held British company that he described as the world's largest independent public relations group.

Since embarking recently on a buying spree in the United States, Shandwick has acquired Rogers & Cowan of Beverly Hills, California; Henry J. Kaufman Associates, an advertising and public relations firm in Washington, and Rand Public Relations in New York.

All of those acquisitions were arranged by First Funding Corp. of Stamford, Connecticut, of which Mr. Jones, an American, has been managing director.

For some people the essence of a Rolls-Royce is the luxurious scent of its leather upholstery. Accordingly, Rolls-Royce Motorcars, the Lyndhurst, New Jersey, marketer of the British luxury vehicle, has bought a spread in the July issue of Architectural Digest magazine featuring a lot of leather interiors and carrying a scent strip manufactured by Webcraft Technologies. Scratch the strip and inhale the sedulence of the finest British leather. The headline: "This, in essence, is Rolls-Royce."

For readers whose buying juices are thus activated, the ad carries a toll-free 800 number to arrange for a test drive.

Currency Rates

		June 16								June 16			
		U.S.	DM	FRF	PLN	ITL	Other	U.S.	DM	PLN	ITL	Other	
Amsterdam	1.2005	3.246	112.44	33.72	8.008	—	5.625	135.82	141.64	—	—	—	
Brussels	27.245	61.9	30.71	4.2338	2.668	—	18.048	—	24.0465	—	—	—	
Frankfurt	1.477	3.206	—	—	1.8205	—	5.705	120.75	120.75	—	—	—	
London (B)	1.437	—	—	2.882	—	2.1523	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Milan	1.21875	31.05	72.05	1.000	—	—	5.405	34.82	32.15	9.147	—	—	
New York (C)	1.2137	—	—	—	1.1805	—	2.224	72.05	72.05	1.222	—	—	
Paris	8.825	9.75	33.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tokyo	144.48	234.39	75.2	25.7	16.94	72.71	35.65	—	—	—	—	—	
Zurich	1.1748	2.408	31.39	34.89	3.115	—	1.274	164.34	164.34	—	—	—	
1 ECU	1.1162	2.095	3.269	3.952	1.0204	—	2.294	41.05	41.05	—	—	—	
1 SDR	1.208	2.074	2.926	3.62	1.0204	—	1.274	164.34	164.34	—	—	—	

NatWest  
Adds to  
Reserves

£466 Million  
On Debt Risk

By Warren Gerler  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britain's largest bank, National Westminster Bank PLC, said Tuesday that it was raising its reserves against possible loan losses by £466 million (\$760 million at current rates) for the first half of 1987.

NatWest, which has the smallest exposure to Third World debt among Britain's Big Four clearing banks, said the provision would reduce — but not eliminate — profit for the half-year.

The provision, the first by a British bank since Citicorp announced a \$3 billion set-aside in May, means that NatWest's first-half net profit will fall short of the \$235 million net profit in the first half of 1986, the bank said. NatWest will report interim results on July 28.

Derek Bullman, banking analyst with the London brokerage James Capel & Co., said the firm had revised downward its projection for the bank's first-half pretax profit to £200 million, from an earlier estimate of £600 million, in light of the announcement.

"For the full year, we're projecting £270 million, down from the previous estimate of £1.27 billion," Mr. Bullman said.

Market reaction to NatWest's move was immediate and positive. The bank's share price soared to 153 pence, from 703 pence, boosting most other bank stocks with it.

Keith Wong, who monitors bank shares for Greenwell蒙古人 Securities in London, said, "NatWest's move was pretty much inevitable. They're just being more conservative than anticipated."

NatWest said that by adding £466 million to its debt provisions the bank was raising its risk coverage to 29.8 percent, from 13 percent, on its £2.78 billion loan exposure to 35 countries with payment difficulties.

Of that total, Brazil accounts for \$483 million; Mexico, \$274 million; other Central and South American countries, \$298 million; and the United States, \$1.148 billion.

For readers whose buying juices are thus activated, the ad carries a toll-free 800 number to arrange for a test drive.

See NATWEST, Page 14

It claims to be the hottest "new product" agency in the United States.



The ground floor showroom at Honda's headquarters in Tokyo. Inset, Tadashi Kume, the company's president.

Spirit of Adventure Drives Honda

But Innovative Car Maker Has an Image Problem at Home

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A bright aqua-colored car, one of Honda's latest models, is displayed in the lobby of the company's new headquarters in Tokyo's chic Aoyama district. Dozens of motorcycles and several other cars crowd the first floor. Visitors can order soft drinks or coffee at a counter and sit to watch videotapes of Honda products. The scene is lively, sophisticated and freewheeling. And it spily reflects Honda Motor Co., a bustling, risk-oriented company known for innovation and for doing some things in very un-Japanese ways. Many analysts believe that Honda's enterprising spirit has been primarily responsible for its dazzling success.

That spirit is epitomized by Tadashi Kume, Honda's president. While still a young engineer, Mr. Kume walked out after failing to convince Soichiro Honda, the company's strong-willed founder, that Honda should switch from air-cooled to water-cooled engines.

Lured back by a promise that he could work on a new engine, Mr. Kume and like-minded engineers came up in 1971 with a technological triumph, the fuel-efficient CVCC, the first engine to pass strict U.S. exhaust emission standards.

Now Mr. Kume says he wants his employees to follow his example, flouting the Japanese convention that a junior employee should not question his senior.

"I want them to do what I did to *oyaji-san*," Mr. Kume said, using a familiar and affectionate term for Mr. Honda.

"If juniors don't rebel against their seniors, that means there is no progress," he said.

It is this adventuresome attitude that drives Honda. Although the company did not produce its first car until 1963, it became the first of the Japanese companies to manufacture cars in the United States, in 1982. Last year, it became the top-selling Japanese car company in the United States, surpassing such rivals as Toyota Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co.

And with its introduction last year of the Acura line, Honda became the first Japanese automaker to move into the luxury-car market.

But even as Honda rides high, it faces challenges on several fronts. Toyota and Nissan still lead Honda in Japan. Honda has deftly reached out to young people with sporty, low-priced cars, but is still trying to come up with a car to appeal to the growing ranks of middle-aged buyers.

The strong yen continues to depress profits and — for the first time since the year began, its rise against the dollar two years ago — is cutting into sales as well.

Moreover, the small-car market in the United States is expected to grow increasingly competitive as U.S. manufacturers offer better-quality cars and as South Korea increases its offerings.

With the possible exception of Toyota, however, Honda may well be the Japanese automaker best equipped to surmount these challenges, drawing on its tradition of innovation, a devotion to advanced engineering and a carefully cultivated *esprit de corps*.

These qualities have been inherited from Honda.

See HONDA, Page 17

Japan's GNP  
Rose 1.2% in  
Final Quarter

By

TOKYO — Japan's gross national product rose an inflation-adjusted 1.2 percent in its fourth fiscal quarter after a downwardly revised 0.7 percent increase in the previous three months, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

The rise in the third quarter, ended Dec. 31, had been estimated at 0.8 percent.

The growth rate in the fourth quarter ended March 31 accelerated to 4.9 percent on an annual basis, from 2.9 percent in October.

However, the EPA reported that the performance for fiscal 1986-87 was the worst since 1974-75. For the year ended March 31, GNP rose 2.6 percent, after a 4.3 percent increase in 1985-86, and was below the government's revised forecast of 3.3 percent.

In fiscal 74-75, GNP, the total output of good and services, contracted by 0.4 percent.

Economists said the strong yen was largely to blame for the slowdown in economic growth in 1986-87. The yen's 45 percent rise against the dollar in the past two years has hurt Japan's exporters, forcing them to lose profits and sales as well.

But a large part of the bounce in the January-March quarter resulted from a recovery in exports. While that is good news for the economy, it is bad news for Japan's efforts to soothe U.S. anger over its large trade surplus.

Domestic demand increased 0.7 percent in the January-March quarter and 4.3 percent for the fiscal year, compared with growth of 0.6 percent in October-December and 3.7 percent in 1985-86.

Government officials, including Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, said the worst may be over for the Japanese economy after the news of the stronger-than-expected growth in the January-March period. They said that Japanese consumers were starting to spend more and companies seem to have finally reduced inventories.

But private economists were not so sure and said the economy was

Housing Starts  
Stump in U.S.,  
But Output Rises

By

WASHINGTON — U.S. housing starts slumped in May to the lowest level in two and a half years, but production at the nation's factories increased, the government reported Tuesday.

Housing starts fell 2.7 percent last month to an annual rate of 1.62 million units, the lowest rate since December 1984, the Commerce Department said.

The May decline in housing starts followed a revised 3.8 percent drop in April. The April decline originally was reported as 2.9 percent.

The Federal Reserve Board, meanwhile, reported that U.S. industrial production rose 0.5 percent in May after a revised 0.1 percent decline in April. The drop in April was originally reported as 0.4 percent. The Fed said that the gains in output were widespread.

The decline in new housing construction is certain to renew fears that rising interest rates could strangle growth in the sluggish U.S. economy.

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your personal finances.

Republic's subsidiary in Luxembourg provides private banking clients with the protection of the stringent banking laws of that country, and experienced

account officers  
who speak your language.

IF YOU PURSUE  
EXCELLENCE,  
ONLY ONE BANK  
CAN KEEP UP.

For Republic National Bank of New York, the relentless pursuit of excellence has achieved nothing less than excellent results.

Republic has grown to be the 11th largest bank in the United States, in terms of shareholders' equity.

and the maintenance of a strong capital base.

The bank has always been highly selective in lending. It emphasizes very conservative

activities, investing in safe and liquid assets and using its extensive expertise to trade profitably in precious metals, foreign exchange, bonds and bank notes.

Underlying every aspect of Republic National Bank's pursuit of excellence is a single, fundamental principle: the protection of depositors' funds.

It should come as no surprise then that this pursuit of excellence results in considerable advantages to private banking clients, and the application of the very highest standards of excellence to the handling of

# Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the notional prices  
up to the closing on Wall Street  
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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**"Some might say encouraging  
clients to become competitors  
is the height of folly.  
We feel otherwise."**

There are times when helping clients meet a strategic need means helping them do what we used to do for them. For example, with J.P. Morgan's guidance a number of multinationals have set up their own in-house banks to achieve better treasury management. Now they arrange their own swaps, manage their own currency exposures, provide credit to their clients, finance major projects.

Results: funding costs are reduced and credit ratings are often strengthened. At J.P. Morgan we welcome the fact that clients are dealing in the markets for themselves. The more professional our clients become, the more opportunities there are to interest them in new ideas.

COUNTRY	RUS. \$	US \$
Australia	109	1.09
Belgium	27	0.27
Denmark	202	2.02
Germany	202	2.02
Iceland	16	0.16
Ireland	387	3.87
Japan	1291	12.91
Korea	105.4	1.054
SR	2049	20.49
Switzerland	166.3	1.663
U.S. equivalent	2049	20.49
YUAN	580.0	5.80
YUAN	574	5.74

Clients with in-house banking capabilities don't stop being Morgan clients; they just test our resources in different ways.

**JPMorgan**

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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Mitel Looking for New Chairman

By Arthur Higbee  
International Herald Tribune  
Mitel Corp., a major Canadian maker of telecommunications equipment, is looking for a new chief who can keep it on track toward a return to profitability.

The company said its current president and chief executive, Anthony F. Griffiths, had fulfilled his mandate and would move up to chairman. A directors' committee of the Kanata, Ontario, company will select his replacement.

Mr. Griffiths, 55, put Mitel on a solid financial footing after several years of losses, a spokeswoman said. The New York Times.

Mr. Griffiths will succeed David Golden, 66, as chairman. Mr. Golden, who is associated with Teletel Canada, was not involved in Mitel's day-to-day operations. Mr. Griffiths's role as chairman is still to be defined, the company said.

In the fiscal year ending in March 1986, the company lost \$160.2 million (Canadian dollars \$120 million). It reduced that loss to \$80.5 million in the most recent year.

Mitel's financial rescue came from British Telecommunications P.L.C., which bought 51 percent of the company in March 1984 for about \$288 million.

The U.S. Commerce Department's newly designated assistant

secretary for trade development is Charles E. Cobb Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Arvida Disney Corp., a resort development company in Miami. Mr. Cobb, 51, was nominated Tuesday to replace Harold Peter Goldfield, who has joined the Washington law firm of Swidler & Berlin. Mr. Goldfield, 35, also heads his own firm, Strategic Resources Corp.

General Signal Corp. of Stamford, Connecticut, a manufacturer of process control equipment, said its Leeds & Northrup International subsidiary in Birmingham, England, has formed Leeds & Northrup Europe to consolidate European operations. It will be headed by Eugene E. Geraci, an American, as vice president for Europe. He will continue to be managing director of Leeds & Northrup U.K. and Ireland.

Philips International of Eindhoven, Netherlands, which runs foreign operations for the Dutch electronics giant, has promoted Peter F.M. Ooms to director in charge of its Scientific and Analytical Equipment group. Mr. Ooms, 45, had been manager of Philips Welding Co. of Utrecht, the Netherlands. He replaces Peter van Dalen, who had been promoted to manager of the Industrial & Electro-Acoustic Systems Division.

Barclays Bank PLC said its in-

Bates Europe  
Recruits Chief  
For Client Ties

International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Ted Bates has recruited Thomas F. McGuire, a linguist and veteran of American advertising, as senior vice president and director of international client service for Europe.

For the past six years Mr. McGuire has been an executive with BBDO in Brussels, Paris and London. He will be based at the Ted Bates Europe headquarters in London, supervising client relations and the search for new business, a Bates spokeswoman said.

A native New Yorker, Mr. McGuire, 36, is fluent in Italian, French and Russian in addition to English.

Ted Bates is the largest component of Saatchi & Saatchi of London, the world's biggest advertising company.

S.C. Johnson & Sons Co., the Racine, Wisconsin, maker of household products, has promoted Jacques E. Andriessens to regional director for Europe. Mr. Andriessens, 33, a Belgian, had headed La Johnson Francaise in Paris since

1980. He will be based in London.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., the colony's quasi central bank, has promoted Peter Wrangham from general manager to executive board director, replacing Angus Purie, who is retiring.

Use them to cut out the coupon, and send it to the address shown.

In return, we'll send you our guide to the futures and options markets, an example of our research, a statement of risk disclosure, and all the necessary application forms.

On March 31, Mellon's \$1.66 billion in problem assets equaled 7.1 percent of the bank's total loans and leases — one of the highest ratios in American banking. Mellon's net lending losses — a percentage of loans and leases nearly tripled last year, to 0.86 percent, from the 1982 level. And its reserves for loan losses — an indicator of what a bank's management thinks lies ahead for

Restoring Mellon to profitability will take time, analysts said.

"Cahouet is a good, proven manager, and he did a marvelous job at Crocker," said Douglas Stone, an analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities.

"But the problems at Mellon go a lot deeper than Dave Barnes. We're talking of a breakdown in credit quality. That is something one guy cannot fix immediately."

Equally troubling, analysts say, is that so much of Mellon's problems stem from bad energy loans. If Mellon chooses to restructure these loans or to sell energy-related assets acquired in foreclosure, it will undoubtedly suffer losses, analysts say.

But the alternative may be worse: continuing to tie the bank's financial future to the oil market.

"Individuals can make a difference in situations like these, but individuals cannot alter the time element," said Dina I. Oddis, an analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc., a brokerage in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cahouet, however, who will move to Pittsburgh next Monday and start work that day, thinks the problems are manageable. He said Monday that he would not have accepted the job had he felt Mellon was a lost cause.

"We're talking of a breakdown in credit quality. That is something one guy cannot fix immediately."

— Douglas Stone, banking analyst

went on to establish several non-bank businesses, including leasing and factoring. Once one of the mightiest banks in America, Mellon was the venture capitalist to such giants as Gulf Oil, Alcoa and U.S. Steel. But it fell on hard times a little more than a year ago as its strategy undertaken in the early 1980s to expand overseas and to finance small energy companies in the Southwestern United States came home to roost.

The selection of Mr. Cahouet, 55, received a warm response in the investment community, and Mellon's stock rose \$1.50 to \$36.625, Tuesday on the announcement.

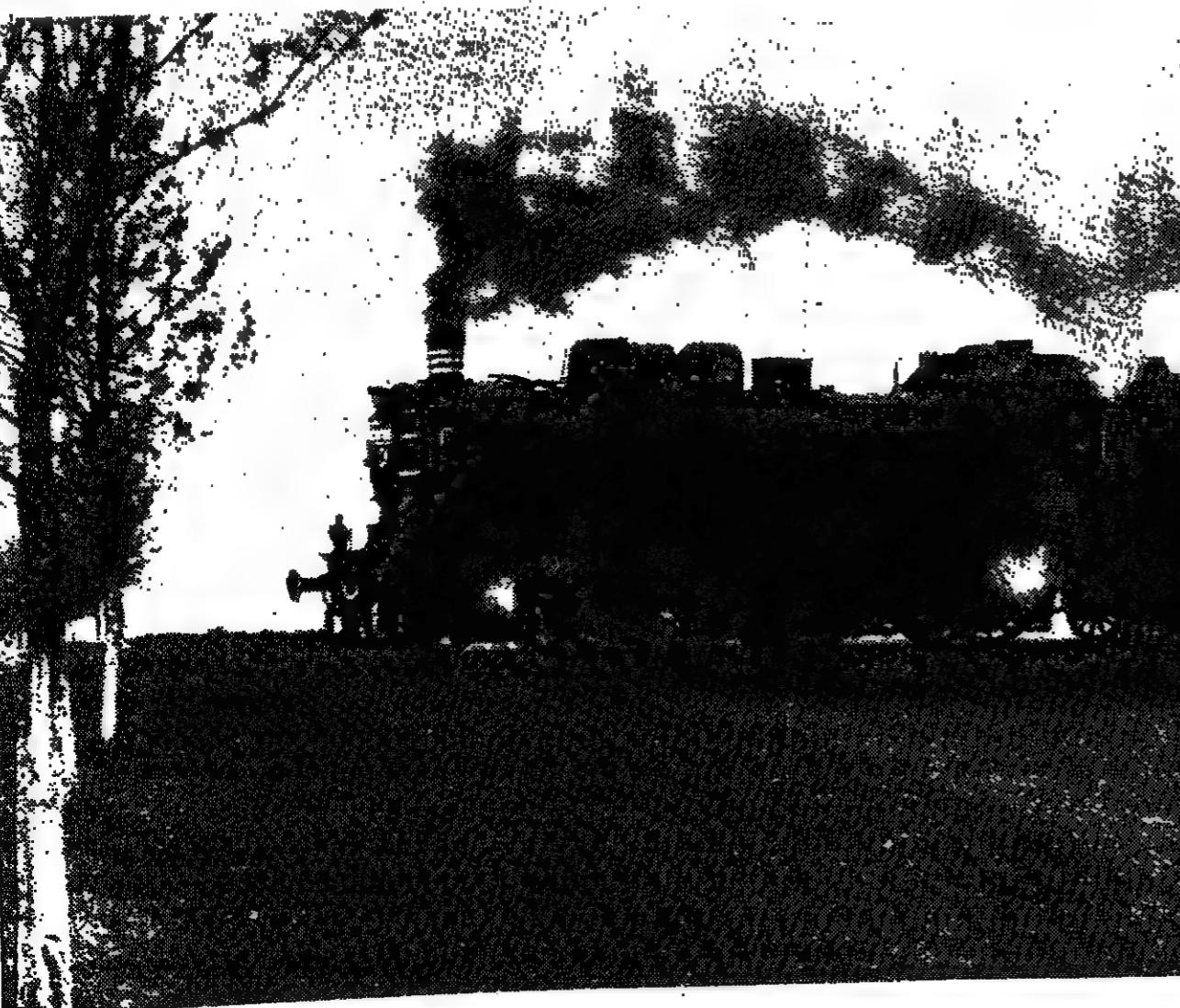
Before joining Fannie Mae nine months ago, Mr. Cahouet (pronounced COH-ay) was chief executive of Crocker National Bank, an organization that had been hemorrhaging from bad loans. He restored

the institution's loan portfolio —

reached a record 2.5 percent at the end of the 1987 first quarter.

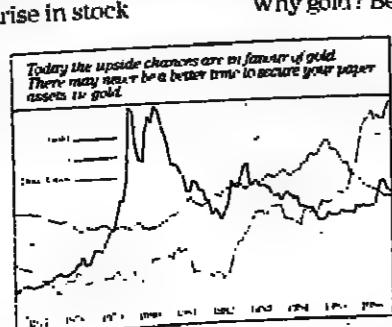
The \$300 million second-quarter loss will result from Mellon's decision to add \$415 million to its loan-loss reserves — \$290 million for international loans and \$125 million for domestic problem assets. The move should increase Mellon's "coverage" of problem loans, or their reserves as a proportion of problem loans, to 66 percent.

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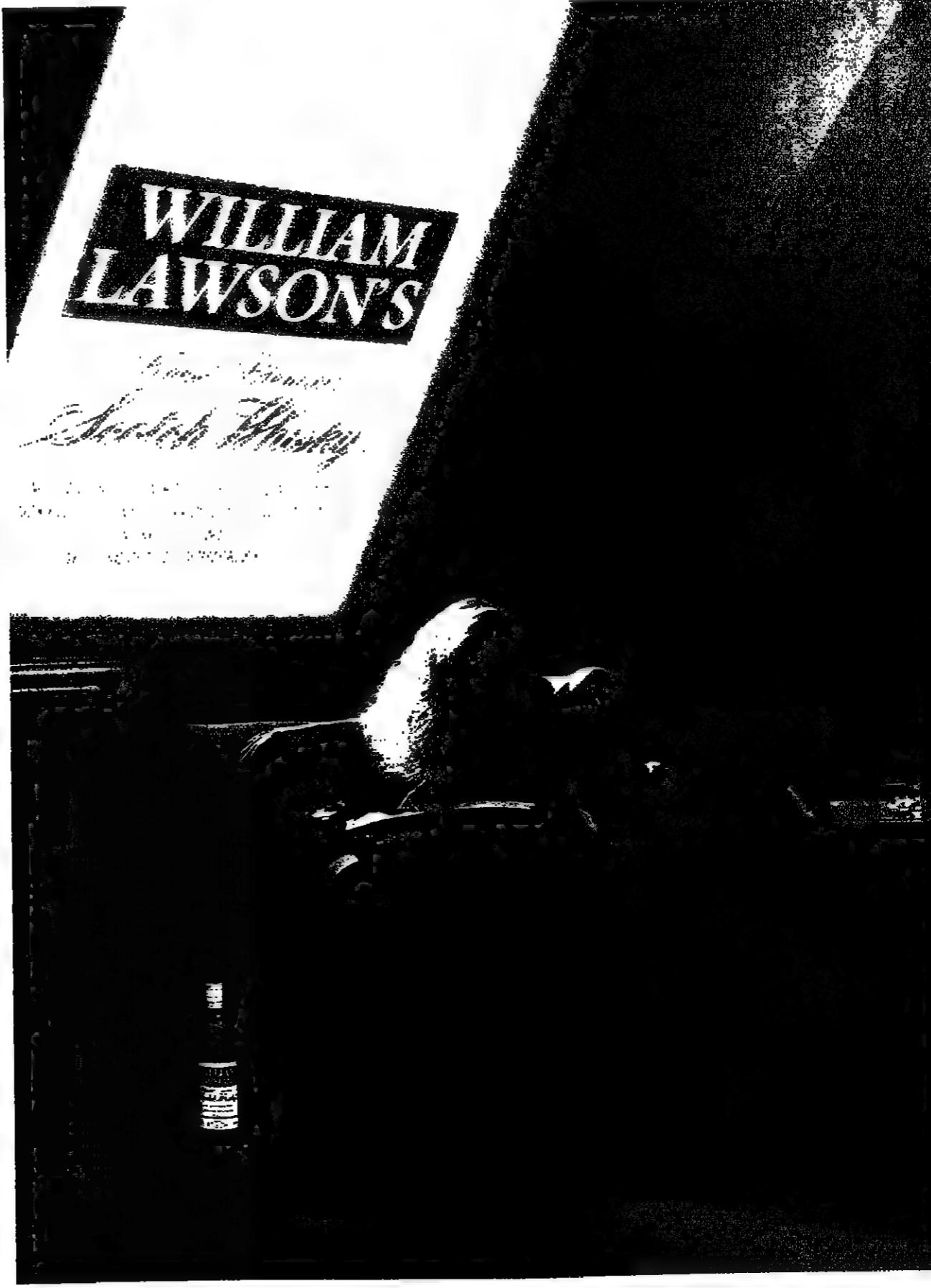
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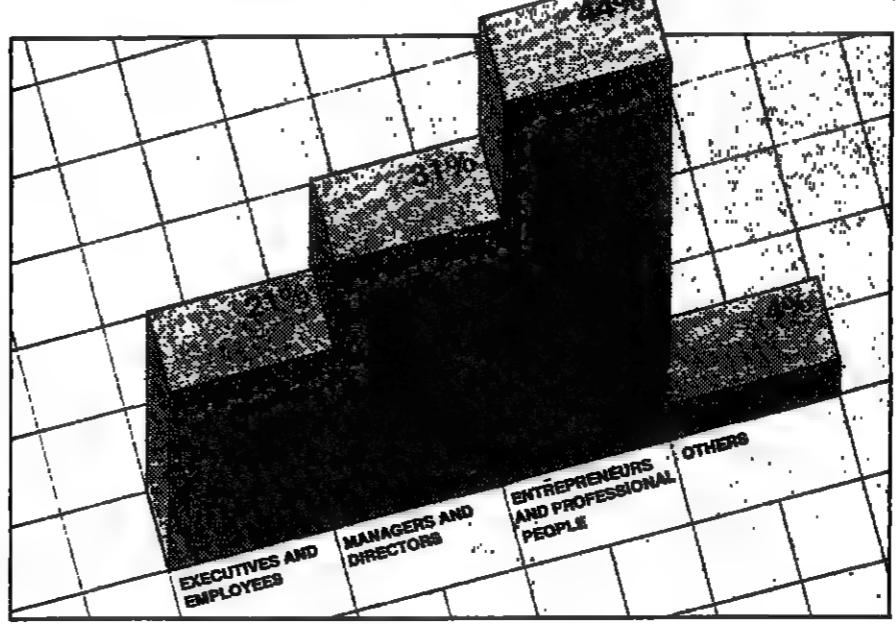
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(Continued on next page)

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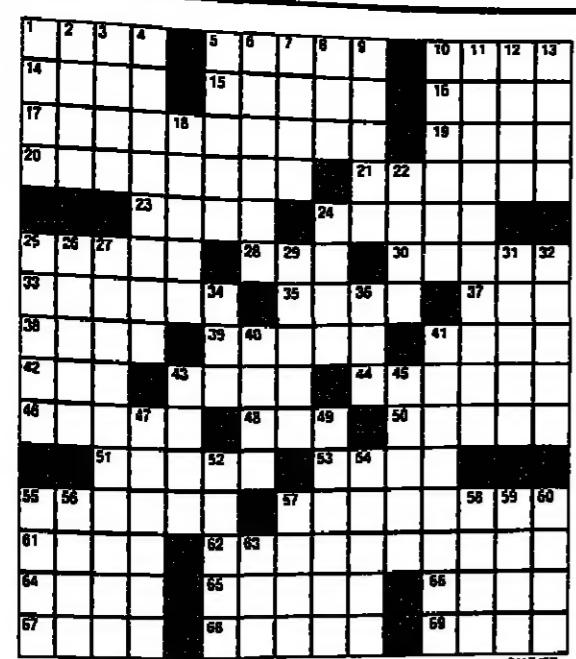
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321-322, 323-324, 325-326, 327-328, 329-330, 331-332, 333-334, 335-336, 337-338, 339-340, 341-342, 343-344, 345-346, 347-348, 349-350, 351-352, 353-354, 355-356, 357-358, 359-360, 361-362, 363-364, 365-366, 367-368, 369-370, 371-372, 373-374, 375-376, 377-378, 379-380, 381-382, 383-384, 385-386, 387-388, 389-390, 391-392, 393-394, 395-396, 397-398, 399-400, 401-402, 403-404, 405-406, 407-408, 409-410, 411-412, 413-414, 415-416, 417-418, 419-420, 421-422, 423-424, 425-426, 427-428, 429-430, 431-432, 433-434, 435-436, 437-438, 439-440, 441-442, 443-444, 445-446, 447-448, 449-450, 451-452, 453-454, 455-456, 457-458, 459-460, 461-462, 463-464, 465-466, 467-468, 469-470, 471-472, 473-474, 475-476, 477-478, 479-480, 481-482, 483-484, 485-486, 487-488, 489-490, 491-492, 493-494, 495-496, 497-498, 499-500, 501-502, 503-504, 505-506, 507-508, 509-510, 511-512, 513-514, 515-516, 517-518, 519-520, 521-522, 523-524, 525-526, 527-528, 529-530, 531-532, 533-534, 535-536, 537-538, 539-540, 541-542, 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## ACROSS

1 Bovine group  
5 Fashion  
10 Memphis bull  
14 "Dies"—  
15 A memorable  
Mesta  
16 Mother of  
POLLUX  
17 Diamonds' best seller  
19 Fox Rabbit, to Uncle Remus  
20 Beat the heat or cold  
21 Cleaved  
23 Gut  
24 Unusually  
25 "The Mystery of—  
Drood": Dickens  
28 Chernobyl unit  
30 —signilli (seal's spot)  
33 Snifter contents  
35 Tibetan priest  
37 Erosive  
38 Cole or Porter forte  
39 Nauhiliwili greeting  
41 Regarding  
42 Pass receiver  
43 Egyptian ram god  
44 Millinery accessory  
45 Wants  
46 Get or jet follower

50 Fashion  
51 Poker word  
53 This: Sp. fem.  
55 Lima's port  
57 Chase  
61 Hebrew month  
62 Cosby best seller  
64 Actress Hartman  
65 Attempted  
66 Novelist Ferber  
67 Rents  
68 Belgian battleground: W.W. I  
69 Cheerful

22 Arndt piano piece  
24 Mother of Jabol and Juba  
25 "The Beverly Hillsbills" Buddy  
26 Queen bee's friend  
27 D. Steel best seller  
29 Like Garbo  
31 Up to the time  
32 Gem  
34 Sweet potato  
36 —jogg  
40 Come in second, e.g.  
41 Stapling machine  
43 One of Mohammed's four perfect women  
45 Starwort  
47 Home of the Cowboys  
49 Pajama-party sound  
52 Pushover  
54 Disko vehicles  
55 Battery unit  
56 —if may do these grace": Shak.  
57 Recipe direction  
58 Buckus  
59 Eras upon eras  
60 June 6, 1944  
63 Dada leader

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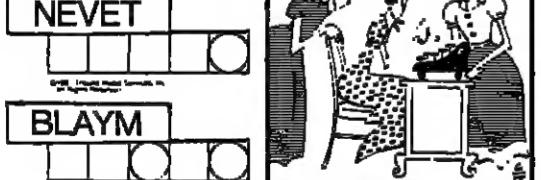
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN'T COME OUT, DEWEY. MY MOM PUT ME ON HOLD."

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



I'm getting one

Mr. Jumble

NEVET

BLAYM

GUEMLE

NIPPOL

Print answer here: 

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: EATEN ARDOR DECENT PHYSIC

Answer: A driver is a guy who forgot that he used to be this—A PEDESTRIAN

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL 1: Slight. FRANKFURT: Showers. Temp. 15-8 (72-48). LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 15-7 (59-45). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 22-9 (72-48). PARIS: Showers. Temp. 15-10 (59-46). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-17 (75-63). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-8 (57-46). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 27-21 (81-65). HONG KONG: Showers. Temp. 27-21 (81-65). SEOUL: Mist. Temp. 25-17 (77-65). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 26-20 (77-64). TOKYO: Mist. Temp. 27-17 (81-63).

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## BOOKS

THE TIDEWATER TALES  
By John Barth. The Putnam Publishing Group Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. 624 pages. \$24.95.

Reviewed by John W. Aldridge

A REMARKABLE fact about John Barth is his capacity to change, even reverse his creative direction, and this new novel, "The Tidewater Tales," is a brilliant case in point.

Twenty years ago in his essay, "The Literature of Exhaustion," he rather grandly pronounced the realistic novel obsolete. "Reality," he said, "may be a nice place to visit but you wouldn't want to live there."

By 1967, Barth had published several works of fiction ("The Sot-Weed Factor," "Giles Goat-Boy") that represented his progressive movement away from the relative realism of his early novels ("The Floating Opera," "The End of the Road") toward a kind of writing concerned less and less with literally reflecting experience and more and more with the difficulty of deciding what, if anything, can be considered valid enough to be reflected and which of the possible validities is really valid.

In the title story of Barth's collection, "Lost in the Funhouse," a family spends the Fourth of July at an amusement park, and a 13-year-old boy either does or does not get lost in the funhouse, while Barth interrupts the action regularly to discuss alternative ways of carrying it forward. The protagonist of the story, one realizes, is not the boy but John Barth, demonstrating why the boy can never enter the funhouse or find his way out of it, be brought to life as a character or made to enter life as a human being. The funhouse with its infinitely magnifying halls of mirrors seemed at the time the perfect culminating metaphor of Barth's own imaginative dead-end.

But then in "Sabbatical," his most recent novel before the present one, something truly remarkable happened. It seemed that Barth in that book had reversed his former advance into neutralizing relativism, which came to a dead-end in "Letters." The action of "Sabbatical" develops along a clear narrative line and establishes without ambiguity the situation and character of the two narrator-protagonists, a couple named Fenwick and Susan Secker who are voyaging aboard their sailboat from Chesapeake Bay to the Caribbean and back. Along the way they become involved in certain nefarious CIA machinations and other sinister and wondrous events.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

SWAB	GAITS	COAT
TARA	OUTRE	OLGA
AVID	ONSET	NEAR
REALIST	POPCORN	
USE	DANSE	
TOUCHDOWN	HAILS	
HUNK	ORE	CALLU
EINS	SWALLOW	TRI
ICEMAN	LOU	PRIN
RERAN	DOWNGRADE	
RESIN	TOO	
SIERRAS	ADDRESS	
ASTI	CHARO	ARLO
METTE	RENEW	TMAN
SEED	ESTAN	EATS

"The Tidewater Tales" so closely resembles "Sabbatical" that it can be considered, if not quite a sequel to that novel, at least a companion volume. Once again the story is told by twin narrator-protagonists, this time Peter and Katherine Sagamore, who are very much like the Secklers and who are also sailing, although their radius is limited to the waterways of the Chesapeake Bay. They too are involved in a marginal way in CIA activities.

It would seem on the evidence of this remarkable novel that Barth has finally found his way out of the funhouse and back into the world.

John W. Aldridge, professor of English at the University of Michigan, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 booksellers throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

	Weeks	Weeks	Weeks
1 MISERY, by Stephen King	1	2	
2 THE HAUNTED MESA, by Louis L'Amour	2	3	
3 FIRE THINGS, by Danielle Steel	3	13	
4 WINDMILLS OF THE GODS, by Sidney Sheldon	4	13	
5 HEIRESS, by Janet Dailey	5	13	
6 PALE KINGS AND PRINCES, by Robert Parker	6	1	
7 THE LADIES OF MESSALONGHI, by Elizabeth Kostova	7	10	
8 EMPIRE, by Gore Vidal	8	1	
9 THE EYES OF THE DRAGON, by Stephen King	9	12	
10 FEAST OF THE LEE, by Lucy Mckibbin	10	12	
11 THE STORM RISING, by Tom Clancy	11	12	
12 THE TIMOTHY FILE, by Lawrence Sanders	12	1	
13 DESTINY, by Sally Beauman	13	12	
14 MORE OR LESS OF HEARTBREAK, by Sam Behrman	14	12	
15 THE PRINCE OF TIDES, by Pat Conroy	15	17	
NONFICTION			
1 THE CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN CULTURE, by Edward Hirsch	1	7	
2 CULTURE AND LITERACY, by E. D. Hirsch Jr.	2	2	
3 HAMMER, by Arnold Hammer with Neil Lyden	3	4	
4 COMMUNION, by Whitley Strieber	4	5	
5 THE MAGIC AND THE MIRACLES, by Rev. Leslie St. John	5	10	
6 A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AMERICA, by Collins Publishers	6	28	
7 THE DIFFERENT DRUM, by M. Scott Peck	7	16	
8 GLORY DAYS, by Dave Marsh	8	10	
9 HOLD ON, MR. PRESIDENT, by Sam Donaldson	9	10	
10 GRACE, by James Spader	10	9	
11 INTIMATE PARTNERS, by Maggie Smith	11	9	
12 THIS IS THAT, by Mark Davis with Michael Horowitz	12	9	
13 BEVERLY, by Beverly Sills and Lawrence Lipton	13	5	
14 THE GRANDMAIDS AND THE KEN, by Nedra C. Gordan	14	15	
15 THE FATAL SHORE, by Robert Hughes	15	17	
16 ADVICE, SHOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1 WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, by Merriam-Webster	1	92	
2 WOMEN MEN LOVE, WOMEN MEN LEAVE, by Connie Cavan and Melvyn Kinder	2	4	
3 THE DIET PRINCIPLE, by Vicki Pringle	3	2	
4 PRAGUE COOKS WITH WINE, by Petr Sedlacek	4	2	
5 WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, by Mary Gannon and Schaeffer	5	13	

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE fastest rise through the New York ranks in many a year has been achieved by Lapi Chan of Woodside, Queens, a 23-year-old computer science student at City College.

Chan plays most of his bridge at the Manhattan Club, 27 West 72d Street, and it was in a duplicate game there that he held the South hand shown in the diagram. He might well have considered raising at his second turn to no-trump, which would have produced an easy overtrick. His four-heart contract was apparently doomed when the defense took the first three tricks with two

top diamonds and a diamond ruff.

West shifted to a spade jack, and South's problem was to avoid a club loser. The only choice, admittedly not a very good one, was to execute a squeeze against West in the black suit. Unfortunately the bidding made it likely that East had the club king.

There was a way around the problem, and Chan displayed the necessary expert technique.

He won the spade lead in his hand, drew trumps ending in dummy and led the club queen. East was forced to cover with the king, and the ace was cashed. The remaining diamonds were led, and at the finish

West could not stand the pressure in the black suits. Chan had executed a rare play, the transfer squeeze.

NORTH

♦K84  
♦J57  
♦A13  
♦Q1074

WEST

♦2109782  
♦Q1074  
♦Q1057  
♦Q10578

EAST

♦Q1074  
♦Q10578

SOUTH

♦A5  
♦QAK044  
♦Q102

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South: West  
North: East  
East: I  
West: Pass

South: West  
North: East  
East: I  
West: Pass

West led the diamond nine.



